

Charles Hastings Miall  
4 Horse Hoe Court, Leadenhall

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 225.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

SECOND TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE  
ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

IN conformity with the constitution of the Anti-state-church Association, the Executive Committee beg to announce that the SECOND TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE will commence its sittings at the Theatre of the CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION,\* Aldersgate-street, on TUESDAY, the 30th of APRIL, at ten o'clock, a.m.

The Conference will be composed of,

1. DELEGATES appointed by Public Meetings, or Meetings of congregations, publicly convened.

2. DELEGATES appointed in writing by persons residing in any Town, Borough, or Parish, or in more than one united; the signatures of not fewer than 50 persons being required for each Delegate.

The Committee wish to be distinctly understood that all persons—whether previously connected with the Society or not—who concur in the Society's fundamental principle, and in the propriety of organized effort for giving it effect, are eligible both to appoint and to become delegates. The following are its terms:—

"That all legislation by secular governments in affairs of religion is an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, and a usurpation of the Divine authority; and that the application of the resources of the State to the maintenance of any form of religious worship or instruction, is unsound in principle, hostile to liberty, and opposed to the word of God."

The expenses of the Delegates are to be defrayed by their constituents, who are also earnestly requested to furnish them with the means of defraying a fair proportion of the expenses of the Conference.

Informaion of the nomination of Delegates should be forwarded on or before the 13th of April. Persons wishing to promote the appointment of Delegates are invited to place themselves in communication with the Secretary immediately.

By order of the Executive Committee,  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
Offices, 4 Crescent, Blackfriars, London.

\* In compliance with the wish of the Committee of the Literary Institution, the public are informed that the Conference is in no way connected with that body.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.  
SPECIAL STATEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE of the British and Foreign School Society having greatly ENLARGED and IMPROVED their NORMAL SCHOOL, and otherwise met the many claims made upon them of late years for extended effort, are obliged, in consequence of the heavy expenditure in which they have been involved, again to APPEAL to the PUBLIC for ADDITIONAL AID.

Their annual expenditure now greatly exceeds their annual income; a deficiency of £1,200 must be immediately met; and a great increase of annual subscribers will be required in order to justify further extension.

The Committee are happy to state that the loss experienced by the secession of friends who took opposite views to their own in relation to Government aid, has not been so large as was at first apprehended; while the assistance received from the Committee of Council has not been accompanied by any of the evils which those friends were led to anticipate.

Eight years have now elapsed since the Society received the donation of £5,000 from the Government towards the erection of the new Normal School, and six years since the grant of £750 a year was first made; and the experience of the Committee justifies them in assuring their friends that, with the exception of the painful differences already referred to, the inspection of the Committee of Council, and the aid received from Government, has been most decidedly a benefit to the Society. During the entire period the visits of the inspectors have been welcomed both in the model and local schools; the strictest regard to the principles of the Society has always been observed by them, and in no one case, so far as the Committee are aware, has the slightest disposition been shown to interfere with the management or to encroach on the independence, either of the local schools or of the Society.

The Committee have great pleasure in referring to the extended Report, on the day-schools of the Society, prepared by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., one of the inspectors, and published in the Minutes of the Committee of Council for the year 1846. Its perusal, they are sure, will gratify the friends of the Institution, while it will satisfy all candid readers that the Society is every way worthy of support.

They now earnestly and confidently appeal to the friends of education for assistance, for liberal donations, and especially for new or enlarged annual subscriptions.

Their desire is to be greatly instrumental in extending the blessings of scriptural education to every neglected district of the land.

HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

Borough-road, February 15, 1850.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Samuel Gurney, Esq., the Treasurer, at 65, Lombard-street; by Haubury and Co., bankers, 60, Lombard-street; and at the Society's House, Borough-road.

£200 WANTED.

**WANTED, to Borrow £200 on Freehold Security.** Apply, by prepaid letter, stating terms, to J. E. Pegg, Office, Newport, Isle of Wight.

**WANTED, by a Young Person of domesticated habits, respectfully connected, and a member of an Independent church, a Situation as HOUSEKEEPER to an Elderly Lady or Gentleman.** The object in view is a comfortable home, rather than a large salary. Reference permitted to the Rev. C. Winter, Southminster, Essex.

Address S. A., Post-Office, Tillingham, near Maldon, Essex.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ASHWELL.

AT a MEETING of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ASHWELL, HERTS, held Feb. 18th, 1850.

It was unanimously Resolved,—

1. That, in the recent conflagration which has destroyed our House of Prayer, the residence and other effects of our Minister, the residences and property of several of our members, as well as of our neighbours, we recognise the permissive providence of God, bow to his sovereign will, and earnestly desire that this calamity may be overruled to the Divine glory, and to our increasing devotedness to the service of the Great Head of the Church.

2. That an immediate and strenuous effort be made, in humble reliance on the Divine blessing, to rebuild our Place of Worship, and that, as a preparatory step, the following gentlemen be respectfully requested to act as a Committee of co-operation with the Pastor and Deacons of the Church:—

William Hollick Nash, Esq., Royston, Treasurer.  
Rev. William G. Barrett, Royston.  
Rev. Robert E. Forsyth, Royston.  
Rev. Frederick W. Heathcote, Hitchin.  
Rev. William Milne, Baldock.  
Rev. Andrew C. Wright, Melbourn.  
Rev. John Harsant, Bassingbourn.  
Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, Morden.  
Rev. James Mirams, Chisill.  
Rev. Henry Trigg, Thetford.  
Rev. John Besly, Buntingford.  
Rev. James Reading, St. Alban's.  
Rev. William A. Hurdall, Bishop's Stortford.  
Rev. John H. Bowhay, Hertford.  
Mr. William F. Butler, Royston.  
Mr. Thomas Titchmarsh, Royston.

3. That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the *Patriot*, *British Banner*, and *Nonconformist* newspapers; also in the *Hertford Mercury*, and the *Cambridge Independent Press*.

Signed on behalf of the Church and Congregation,  
DAVID RICHARDSON, Pastor.  
GEORGE PITT, Deacons.  
ISAAC PICKING, Deacons.

\* The Chapel was erected just twenty years ago, at the cost of about £750. The greater part of this large sum was raised by the people themselves. Many who then gave liberally are now among the greatest losers by the late destructive fire, and are therefore unable to help in the restoration of the ruined sanctuary. To restore the place to its former condition, it is believed that no less than £500 will be required. Estimates will be immediately obtained, which will show the amount needed.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the members of the Committee; also at the offices of the forenamed newspapers; also by John George Fordham, Esq., banker, Royston; Messrs. Sharples, Exton, Lucas, and Co., bankers, Hitchin; John Foster, Esq., Biggleswade; and by the Rev. Arthur Tidman, Mission-house, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury, London.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1849.

The Directors, in presenting their Third Annual Report, have to congratulate their fellow members that the support which the Company has received during the last year has strengthened the confidence they have always felt in its stability and prosperity.

The following statement of its progress during the three years of its existence will show that the public are becoming sensible that a Life Assurance Company, well conducted, requires no capital beyond that which is yielded by the premiums paid, and that a proprietary body, under whatever form or name it may be disguised, is an incumbrance on the assured members.

	General Life.	Amount.	Investment Assurances.	Amount.
1847 Policies effected	266	£49,918	192	£13,566
1848 " "	318	47,059	523	30,706
1849 " "	721	108,122	450	26,253
Total in 3 years	1,305	£205,099	1,165	£70,525

It thus appears, that the new Life Policies effected during the last year are considerably more than double the number issued in the preceding year, and that they, with the Investment Assurances, make a total of 2,470 Policies issued in three years.

The Investment Assurances have not increased in an equal proportion to the General Life Assurances, owing probably to the disarrangement of commercial affairs during the years 1847 and 1848, which has extended its influence gradually throughout society, and deprived many of the ability to lay by any surplus income. As the mode in which the funds of the Company are employed enables the Directors to offer in these assurances an amount of interest on the sums paid in, which cannot be elsewhere obtained, while facilities are afforded for withdrawing the premiums whenever desired, they look with confidence to a large increase in this department of their business.

The balance of the money advanced on the formation of the Company has been paid out of the premiums received, and the Company is now freed from all liabilities, except the amounts assured by the Policies issued, which are amply provided for by the income arising from the Premiums on the Assurances granted, amounting to £9,581 16s. 1d. per annum. The Company has already realized a capital of £9,240 16s. 10d., a large portion of which is invested in advances to the members on various securities.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of the recent epidemic, the claims for death have been but small, only £1,091 during the three years of the Company's existence, being far below the amount estimated by its Tables.

The benefit of Life Assurance has been enforced upon public attention by the circumstances through which our country has passed during the last year; the statement of a fact in illustration may be desirable:—An intelligent, active, and useful man effected a policy of assurance with the Company, being at the

time in good health, and likely to live to old age. He had, however, only paid about two years' premiums, when, while ministering to the relief of families suffering under the recent epidemic, his useful course was suddenly arrested by that ruthless destroyer. His wife and children were found wholly unprotected for, except by his Life Policy. The money derived from the Company furnished the means for his widow to commence a little business, with every prospect of being enabled thereby comfortably to provide for her family. Other cases might be adduced, if necessary. It is found that the money thus paid by the office presents so full an exhibition of the value of Life Assurance, and the promptness with which it is paid, proves so strong a recommendation of your institution, that, in some cases, a large amount of new premiums has been the result, and the Company has gained more in its increased income than has been disbursed in satisfaction of the claims.

In conclusion, the Directors remind the members that the extension of the Company's business rests with themselves. If each member would only obtain one friend to assure his or her life, immediately the number of Policies now existing will be at once doubled. The present members will thus derive an advantage, inasmuch as the expenses of the Company do not increase in proportion to the extension of the business, and will be spread over a larger surface, and at the same time they will have conferred an important advantage on those who are thus induced to make some provision for the future.

W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is conducted at the same offices.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT EMIGRATION  
SOCIETY.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT (PRO TEM.)

Rev. Thomas T. Basset, M.A., Rector of Poplar.  
Burton Archer Barton, Esq., 10, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

Robert Bowie, Esq., Coborn-terrace, Bow-road.

Henry Chown, Esq., St. Swithin's-lane.

Rev. George T. Duffield, M.A., Rector of Bow.

Rev. T. S. Evans, M.A., Vicar of Shoreditch.

Rev. F. P. Gilbert, M.A., St. Mary, Haggerston.

John G. Hartley, Esq., Lambhouse.

Rev. Augustine G. Harp, Rectory St. Leonard.

Rev. R. Lee, M.A., Rector of Stepney.

Major-General Harry Thomson, 5, Park-square West, Regent's-park.

W. Lewis Thomas, Esq., Barrister, Temple.

Captain Wetherall, B.N., Castle-hill Lodge, Ealing.

Alexander Wetherall, Esq., ditto.

Treasurer—John Dean Paul, Esq.

Auditors—John Petrie Makilop, Esq.; Thomas Gibbs, Esq.

Manager—Charles W. Parsons, Esq.

Surgeon—Robert Bowie, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Wadson and Malleson, 11, Austin-friars.

Surveyor of Shipping—Captain J. W. Douglas.

Bankers.

Messrs. Strahan, Paul, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand.

Messrs. Bosanquet, Franks, and Whatman, 73, Lombard-street.

Secretary—Frederick F. Hilder, Esq.

The above gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee of Management, for the purpose of forming a society to afford assistance to those persons who are desirous of emigrating, but who have not the necessary means.

The objects proposed to be carried out by the Society are—

By co-operation with the parochial authorities, to carry out a better and more extended system of pauper emigration.

By means of the fund that may be raised, to assist the parishes in sending out their poor to the colonies, and to grant free and assisted passages to such persons as may be selected by the Society.

To form a depot in London, where the emigrants may be placed, for a limited period, under the care of a medical officer of the Society, and a clergyman, to prepare them, both in body and mind, for the voyage.

By carrying out entirely new arrangements on board all ships despatched under the auspices of the Society, with respect to ventilation, cleanliness, division of sexes, appointment of surgeons, and quality and supply of provisions, to work a thorough reform in the present imperfect system of emigration.

To organize in the colonies an efficient machinery for the protection and distribution of the emigrants on their arrival.

The Society also proposes to allow persons wishing to emigrate to deposit in their hands such small sums of money as may be convenient, until the amount is completed which is required from them to assist their passage.

The Society will receive donations, consisting of religious and moral works, for the purpose of distribution, and also clothing for that class of emigrants who are the most destitute.

Donations and Subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Society will be thankfully received at the above-mentioned Bankers, or by the Secretary; also by Arthur Kinglake, Esq., Treasurer for the Western Counties (Stuckey's Somersetshire), Bank, Taunton.

A Prospectus, containing fuller details of the proposed plans, may be obtained at the Society's Office; and noblemen and gentlemen wishing to place their names on the committee or list of patrons will please address to

F. F. HILDER, Secretary.

9, George-yard, Lombard-street.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE OFFICES.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, of No. 4,

Rockingham-row East, New Kent-Road, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has not, as has been reported, resigned his Agency in connexion with the above Companies, but that it is carried on at his Residence as above, where he trusts those Gentlemen who favour him with their Insurance business will find it transacted with the usual convenience and dispatch.

ECLECTIC REVIEW.

THE EDITOR of the "BRITISH BANNER"

having declined to admit Dr. Price's Letter in Reply to the Charges preferred against the ECLECTIC REVIEW, the same is printed separately, with remarks on the BRITISH BANNER of the 27th ult., and may be had gratis, on application at the publishers'.

WARD and Co., 37, Paternoster-row.



# THE Scottish Provident Institution

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE BY MODERATE PREMIUMS.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

EDINBURGH: 14, St. Andrew-square.

GLASGOW: 67, St. Vincent-street.

LONDON: 12, Moorgate-street.

## THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS OF THIS SOCIETY WAS HELD IN THE WATERLOO ROOMS, EDINBURGH, ON WEDNESDAY THE 20th FEBRUARY.

On the motion of GEORGE TURNBULL, Esq., of Abbey St. Bathans, JOHN PARKER, Esq., the Senior Director, was called to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN said—I beg to thank you for the honour you have now conferred on me in calling me to preside on occasion of this, the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Scottish Provident Institution, an honour I feel to be enhanced, when I consider the able and influential men who have preceded me in this chair, as well as the rising importance of the Institution itself.

At the same time, I cannot forget that I owe my occupancy of this chair to a very painful event which has happened during the last year. I need not say that I refer to the lamented death of Mr. Jamieson. He was one of the original Directors of this Society, and one who in his day rendered most valuable services, not only to us, but to many of the other useful and benevolent institutions in this city.

It does not fall within my province to speak in detail on the subjects contained in the Report of the Directors, which is shortly to be submitted for your approval. But I may be permitted in anticipation to congratulate you on the very favourable results which are there brought out. The remarkable prosperity and success which are shown to have attended this Society during the past year, I am disposed to feel warranted to attribute, not altogether to the fact of the distinctive principles of our Institution having become more widely known, nor to the fact that we are now a Corporation, under the high sanction and powers conferred by an Act of the Legislature, but very much also to the wise and liberal resolutions to which the Contributors came at their last Annual Meeting, for abrogating certain laws respecting forfeitures as they then stood on the Statute Book or Deed of Constitution of the Society, and substituting others, the object and aim of which, as was well stated in the able observations of the Chairman of that Meeting, was "to make certain, as far as we possibly can, that the provision expected by an assurer will be enjoyed by his family on his death."

I shall not longer detain you from the Report of the year's proceedings, which I now request my friend Mr. Johnston to lay before you.

Mr. ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON said—As Convener of Committee it is my very agreeable duty to lay before you the report of last year's proceedings, a statement in all respects, I believe, the most favourable ever submitted to a meeting of this Society. It refers to a period when the country was only emerging from a state of deep commercial distress, and in the course of which we were visited by an appalling epidemic; yet it shows an amount of business greater than that of any previous year, exceeding by fully one-third that of 1848; and while the amount of new business is so great, the amount of claims from deaths during the year has been unusually small.

It was not altogether without anxiety that your Directors entered on the duties of the year; and now that we have passed so favourably over so very trying a crisis, it may be interesting to remind you that on the occasion when cholera first made its appearance amongst us, only seventeen years ago, so great an alarm was excited that, in this very City, meetings were held at which the propriety of closing the Offices during its continuance was seriously considered; and yet the amount of mortality from cholera during 1849 greatly exceeded that of 1832.

Hitherto the career of the Scottish Provident Institution has been one of unvarying success; every succeeding Report has been but an echo of that which preceded it, and its prosperity has been the theme of all. We are now only in the twelfth year of our existence, and have already issued more than Four THOUSAND Policies, a number very much beyond that of any other Scottish Office at a corresponding period of its establishment.

Having been led, while inquiring into the effects of the epidemic of 1832, to refer to the Report, for that year, of the great Parent Institution in Scotland, to whose labours all succeeding societies owe so much, I was struck by observing that while, in their seventeenth year, the number of Policies was less than half of what we already possess, the amount of their ascertained mortality in the year was nearly as great, being thus in the ratio of nearly two to one as compared with ours. This fact strikingly evinces the progress and prosperity of our own Institution.

As a Member of the Agency Committee, it affords me much pleasure to report that our different Agencies continue in a state of efficiency, and that many of them are making satisfactory progress. During the year a change in the management of our London Branch became necessary by the resignation of our former Secretary. His place has been supplied by a gentleman who has a thorough knowledge of our principles, having been for several years more or less intimately connected with our own Establishment. The amount of business done in London during 1849 has exceeded that of either of the two previous years.

It is probable that a considerable portion of our increased business may be due to the ravages of cholera having led men to consider the advantages of life assurance; and the Directors think they are able to trace the effect of this, especially in the

case of Glasgow. So far, this is a source of satisfaction; but while so many have availed themselves of these advantages, we know of numbers who have lost them through procrastination. Instances of this kind are constantly brought before us. Some wait the return of a birth-day, which they are destined never to see; others form good resolutions, but are overtaken by disease before they can put them in practice. A striking example of this occurred in Liverpool, where one person went the length of signing his proposal, but having indulged in a little farther delay in following out the necessary steps, was cut off by the prevailing disease before the transaction was completed. A counterpart to this occurred in our own city, in the case of one who, from the robust state of his health, seemed likely to be a contributor to our funds for many years, but who met his death the very day succeeding that on which his policy was signed, by an accident which no one could have foreseen. In this case, unlike the other, his family reaped the full benefit of the assurance.

While your Directors have endeavoured to carry on the established business of the institution with unabated energy, they have been anxious, also, to accommodate some of its details to the exigencies of the times, and this with special reference to those who visit distant lands. In the early days of Life Assurance little calculation was necessary for the few who ventured beyond the boundaries of Europe, and all that the then existing Offices seemed to care for was, that those who did so should pay well for their temerity. But in these days of excessive locomotion, when Europe is found to be too circumscribed even for the summer tourist, when travellers think no more of a visit to the Dead Sea, or a ramble in the Desert, than their forefathers did of a visit to London, or a voyage to Fife, it is obvious that such restrictions cannot much longer be submitted to, and that it becomes necessary to prepare for all kinds of legitimate risks. With this view a committee, of which I am myself convener, has been appointed to ascertain, in as far as possible, the value of life in extra-European countries—the influence of climate on longevity—and the localities visited by prevalent or periodic disease; for, notwithstanding all that has been done, it appears to me that very much still remains to be accomplished in this important branch of inquiry. I have little doubt that the result of the investigation will be such as, while it secures the undiminished safety of the Society, will give greater freedom to those of our number who, from business or pleasure, may find it necessary to overstep the usually prescribed geographical limits. It will be remembered that, in so far as invalids are concerned, that the proposed change of climate would be beneficial.

In conclusion, I have no doubt that the same prosperity which we have hitherto enjoyed will long continue to attend us, for it is the natural result of the principles on which our Society is based; and our present low rate of mortality affords a satisfactory evidence of the safety of our calculations. But while we continue to draw premiums from many who, according to the stern laws of the tables, ought long ere now, to have been absolved from this duty, it may be well to warn you that this state of matters cannot continue indefinitely; that mortality forms a necessary ingredient in our calculations, and that, at some future period, we must be prepared for a much greater demand on our funds.

### REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS.

During the past year the Directors have accepted 567 Proposals, the sum thereby assured amounting to £338,219 2s., and the Yearly Premiums to £7,212 15s. 11d. These sums show a very considerable increase as compared with the business of any previous year—the excess over last year being fully one-third. A Tabular View of the new assurances effected in each of the last seven years is appended to this Report, to which the Directors refer with much satisfaction, as indicative of the steady and healthy progress of the Society; and they would here again repeat, that their present position has been attained without the expenditure of any part of the funds in commission to third parties, not the accredited agents of the Institution.

At the 31st of December last, the subsisting assurances amounted to £1,444,031 3s. The fund arising from accumulated Premiums at the same date was £134,406 1s. 1d., and the yearly income, from Premiums alone, was £40,820 1s. 11d.

The Directors have peculiar satisfaction in reporting the experience of the year in regard to mortality.

Those who have been long conversant with the subject of Life Assurance will remember the deep anxiety which was caused by the outbreak of cholera in 1832. The alarm proved in a great measure groundless, the mortality among persons assured not having much exceeded that of ordinary years. Since that period Life Assurance has extended its sphere in an extraordinary degree, embracing a class of society which has been thought more likely to be exposed to the ravages of such a disease than the higher classes, to which it had formerly been chiefly confined. It was, therefore, with considerable interest that the Directors, in common, they doubt not, with all concerned in the prosperity of such Institutions, looked forward to the effects of a visitation which has proved greatly more fatal than that of 1832, and the result is favourable to an extent they could not have anticipated.

During the past year, thirty-one deaths have occurred, the amount of claims being £15,354 11s. That a mortality of about one per cent. only should have occurred in a Society many of whose members are now far advanced in life, furnishes ground

of increased confidence in the security of calculations based upon observations of mortality, when applied to numbers sufficiently large to afford a proper average.

The Directors have to report that a vacancy has occurred in their number since last meeting, by the lamented death of Mr. Alexander Jamieson, who at the time occupied the position of their Chairman, and they would embrace this opportunity of publicly recording their deep sense of the loss which the Institution has sustained. Mr. Kerr, who was appointed in his place, in terms of the laws, is one of the three Directors who retire at this time.

### PROGRESSIVE VIEW OF THE SOCIETY'S BUSINESS DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

In year ending 31st December.	Number of New Policies opened.	Amount of New Assurances.	Annual Premiums on these.
1843	254	£126,530	£3348
1844	310	127,615	3510
1845	348	133,437	4090
1846	416	191,102	5183
1847	473	213,632	6171
1848	430	172,714	5199
1849	567	238,219	7212

The Report by the Auditors, and relatives States, having been read by the Manager.

Mr. CHARLES LAWSON, Seedsman, moved the approval of the Report. After having referred to the various subjects noticed in it, Mr. Lawson remarked that had the business been even greatly less prosperous, during a year of so much adversity, they would still have had cause of thankfulness; but, with a state of affairs in all respects outstripping any former year, whether as regarded the amount of new business, or the favourable results in respect of mortality, they had good reason to congratulate themselves on the zeal and prudence with which their affairs were conducted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER GIFFORD, S.S.C., and unanimously approved of.

Mr. HALL MAXWELL, of Dargavel, Secretary to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, moved that the thanks of the contributors be given to the Directors. He considered the Report which had been presented to-day, the best evidence of the intelligence and care with which they had conducted their affairs. He rejoiced to learn that it was in the view of the Directors to take the initiative in adapting the conditions of Life Assurance to the requirements of those who have occasion to travel beyond the bounds of Europe—a matter now of such every-day occurrence—and he thought it fortunate that the investigation for this purpose was to be under the superintendence of a person so eminently qualified as her Majesty's Geographer.

Mr. THOMAS NELSON, jun., publisher, seconded the motion, which was cordially agreed to.

Thanks were voted to the Local Boards, to the Auditors and Trustees, and to the Office-Bearers; and the management having been constituted for the ensuing year, the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to their Chairman.

### SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION. TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Kirkhill, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.  
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.P.  
JOHN MASTERMAN, jun., Esq., banker, London.  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq., of Tiltchewan.  
JAMES PREDIE, Esq., W.S.

### DIRECTORS.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq., Auditor of the Court of Session.  
ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, Esq., Geographer to the Queen.  
WILLIAM OLIPHANT, Esq., Publisher.  
WILLIAM FRASER, Esq., W.S.  
ARCHD. THOMSON, Esq., Merchant.  
CHARLES BLACK, Esq., Publisher.  
ROBERT HUNTER, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Buteshire.  
FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Esq., Merchant.  
JAS. CATHCART, Esq., Merchant, Leith.  
JOHN CADELL, Esq., of Tranent.  
DAVID HECTOR, Esq., Advocate.  
CHARLES WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., Merchant, Leith.  
CHARLES MORTEN, Esq., W.S.  
DONALD SMITH PEDDIE, Esq., Accountant.  
HUGH REDFATH, Esq., Merchant.

### Medical Officers.

Sir GEORGE BALLINGALL, Professor of Military Surgery.  
Dr. JAMES DUNCAN, No. 12, Heriot-row.

Bankers—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Manager—JAMES WATSON | Secretary—JOHN WATSON.

HEAD OFFICE—14, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

LONDON BRANCH:

Agent and Secretary.

GEORGE GRANT.

Medical Officer.

Dr. ROBERT DICK, 42, Manchester-street.

Bankers.

Messrs. MASTERMAN, PETERS, and Co., Nicholas-lane.  
OFFICES: 12, MOORGATE-STREET.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 225.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE CHURCH, THE CROWN, AND THE STATE—THEIR JUNCTION OR THEIR SEPARATION.

THE above title is adopted by us from a publication not long since given to the world, by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, consisting of two sermons, bearing reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The tone of this tract, considering the quarter from which it emanates, we regard as a very significant sign of the times. The texts of Scripture taken as the basis of these discourses, are, "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's," and, "We ought to obey God rather than men." The author is one of those clergy of the Church of England as by law established, who, with Dr. Pusey, the Bishop of Exeter, and, we may add, a vast multitude of eminent Churchmen from the time of the Reformation downward, believes the doctrine of baptismal regeneration to be the "foundation of Christianity." Taking his stand upon this dogma, as a spiritual functionary, he is naturally concerned about the probable termination of the Gorham controversy. He perceives, clearly enough, the humiliating position of the Church, as illustrated by that ecclesiastical suit. "At this very instant," says he, "one of the vital doctrines of our faith is being judged—is being called in question—is being argued and debated about—as though it had not been the creed of the Catholic Church, known and witnessed, too, from the Apostles downwards. It is being argued, and is to be judged, by those who, in good truth, cannot, by the laws of Christ, sit in judgment at all, seeing the laws of Christ have given them no such power. How can they judge of Christ's doctrine, who have had no commission from Christ?"

The anomalous state of things above described, is rendered yet more striking by this just delineation of the character of the State. "The State is nothing more than an incorporation of a legislative, judicial, and executive power, appointed, regulated, and changing from time to time, according to the constitution of a country, which, in England, depends on the will of the people, and is not, in any way, of necessity, ecclesiastical. It may, or may not, be in the Church. It may, or may not, be Christian. It may be schismatic. It may be heretical. It may be heathen. Whether it is so, or not, is an accident." Under these circumstances, it cannot be matter of surprise, that men like the writer, deeply impressed with the sense of the heaven-born dignity of the Apostolic Church, should keenly feel the slavery to which she is subject, as the consequence of her establishment, and declare that her subjection to the State "has ever been her bane, and is very likely now to become her destruction." "Could we," says he with fervour, and in words which every Nonconformist might honestly adopt, "could we but brace ourselves up to the vigorous endurance of the Apostolic ages, and reflect how the

preaching of the word, and the salvation of men's souls, did not issue out of kings' courts, but out of judgment-seats and prisons—could we but remember that it was no question, when Christ was here, about acts of Parliament and statute law, but solely the gifts of Pentecost—could we but bring ourselves to think that it is not by ministerial favour and votes of Parliament that men's affections are won, their reason convinced, or their faith confirmed, but only by the free voice of God's word, and the power of the keys given to the Church's charge, by One higher than Parliament and One more powerful than kings—could we but look upon this in the integrity of our divine commission, how much better a claim should we have then upon the people's love, and God's protection." True, most true, and oftentimes, during the last ten years, have we urged substantially the same appeal. Little dreamt we that our own sentiments, and almost our own language, would be reiterated by those whom we regarded as most determinately opposed to us! Wonderful is the change produced in the minds of men by an alteration of their position. He who exercises authority seldom looks upon the tenour of its exactions in the same light as he who is compelled to feel the weight of them. When the High Church clergy have been dominant, they have invariably exalted the might of the State, and laughed at those victims of it who protested against the tyranny of civil powers, in matters pertaining to the conscience. Now that their turn seems come to be thwarted and opposed, the iron enters into their soul, and they give utterance to exclamations of horror, and emotions of indignation which, when elicited at their own instance, they professed to be unable to understand. This is no new thing under the sun. We saw it in the case of the Free Kirk clergy, when the arm of power virtually drove them forth from their beloved Establishment; and we witness it once again in the advocates of sacramental efficacy, when the authority of law, instead of wreaking their vengeance, enforces their submission. They chafe now, as other men have done before them. They begin now to understand passages of Scripture, which, in their prosperity, suggested to them no meaning. They run for shelter, just as they have driven others, to those well-known texts, which have always been the last resort of conscience when persecuted by power; and they are stirring themselves up with exhortations such as the following—"Let us be ready to distinguish with a calm, though a foreboding spirit, the recurrence of a time, when the things of Cæsar may so differ from the things of God, as to render the distinction and comparison between the two so marked, that one or other must be given up."

We have culled these passages from the sermons before us, partly with a view to the justification of our own labours, chiefly for the purpose of showing the spirit in which the anticipated judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Gorham case is likely to be regarded by a large section of the Established clergy. "Can it be by the law of Christ," asks Mr. Bennett, "that the Church is to be represented by six lay judges, who may be out of her communion? Can it be by the law of Christ, that they who have no commission to judge from Him, should judge concerning Him?"—and, after amplifying the above questions, he answers, "If not, then we have a right, nay, it is our duty, to fall back upon the first principles and rudiments of the Church, as given us by her Divine Head—as handed down to us by the gracious gifts of his Holy Spirit at Pentecost. It is our duty to say to the world, clearly and emphatically, This is not that that our blessed Lord gave us to hold and to keep, not only for ourselves, but for our children, and our children's children, for ever. This is not what we promised to obey, neither can we obey it, neither ought we to obey it; for we must needs, when such an opposition to justice and truth, and our own conscience, and the faith of the gospel, such as we hold and believe it to be, is brought to bear upon us—we must recur to the first principles of Scripture testimony, and say, 'We must obey God rather than men.'"

Upon these principles it would seem natural

enough to conclude, that men viewing the decision as it is understood to be forthcoming, of the Judicial Committee, as erasing from the creed of the Church that doctrine which they regard as the "foundation of Christianity," would, thereupon, separate themselves, and wash their hands of all participation in the supposed heresy. We cannot say, however, that we look forward to any such consummation. The object kept in view, in laying down and insisting upon the above principles—commended alike by common-sense, justice, and religion—is, to secure for the Church intrinsic and independent authority in matters ecclesiastical—to give her entire freedom, together with the rich dowry which she enjoys—to constitute her, in fact, an *imperium in imperio*, which will enable her to put forth her whole power—power which, in part, at least, she derives from the State, without responsibility to her guardian. At the same time, it is impossible to foresee the issue to which such a spirit, largely shared by the clergy, may hereafter lead. Leaving, therefore, the future, it may suffice us to rejoice in the present—to rejoice that the necessities of the times have compelled the direct enemies of our object to enunciate our principles with force and fervour, and to open the way for our arguments into regions of society which, under ordinary circumstances, are inaccessible to them.

### MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

MR. STUART WORTLEY'S bill, for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was brought under discussion in the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, and the debate on the second reading has been adjourned. The entire history of this question is, to say the least of it, curious. Private interests have had more to do with the legal turns which have been given to it, than public opinion and feeling. Henry VIII., of uxorious memory, commanded the first change in what had been ecclesiastical custom down to his time, and his object was to get rid of one wife of whom he was tired, and take to himself another. From that period down to the passing of what is called the Lyndhurst Act, these marriages were voidable by a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, but were otherwise accounted valid. Now, Ecclesiastical Courts are expensive to all who prosecute a suit therein, and hence, there was little danger of their decision being sought, except where considerable property was pending. The cause of the act now in force was, the wish of certain parties high in life to secure to their descendants the large estates which they inherited, and which, in consequence of the relationship of the parties, would have been endangered by any application to the Ecclesiastical Court, to pronounce the marriage void. Lord Lyndhurst was, therefore, solicited to bring in a bill declaring all such marriages as had taken place previous to its introduction, valid. Lord Brougham proposed an additional clause, pronouncing any future contracts of this sort, not only voidable, but *ipso facto* void. Hence the present state of the law on this subject.

The question mooted by Mr. Stuart Wortley is one which can never be supposed to awaken any great degree of public interest. Nevertheless, a considerable stir has been excited. Public meetings have been held—opinion has been elicited—petitions have been got up and presented—and lawyers of talent have been hard at work. We need not say that all this presupposes expense, and somebody must needs pay it. We can hardly imagine that zeal for the public good, or merely philanthropic interest in the question, has set on foot and sustained the agitation. It seems reasonable enough to infer that private feelings have had more to do with pushing the subject into prominence than concern for morality and religion. On the other hand, however, the opposition is of so determined and pertinacious a character, that we believe it might be traced to a similar source. We do not complain of this; but we must say, that the solemn appeals which have been made on either hand to the word of God, for the settlement



of this question, are strikingly out of keeping with its Parliamentary history.

On the question itself we need add nothing to what we have already said. The fitness of such marriages should be left to the determination of the parties concerned. The interference of the legislature is uncalled for, and ineffectual, and has produced more crime than domestic seamliness. We suppose that but for the authority of the Church, there would be little chance of the law remaining what it is. Ecclesiastical wisdom is presumed to be infallible. What the bishops have once done, they are thereafter precluded by their position, from consenting to undo. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of Mr. Stuart Wortley's bill in the House of Commons, the Lords, unchecked by any fear of public opinion, will probably reject the measure. Thus much, at least, their antecedent doings lead us to anticipate.

## THE ANTISTATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

### SECOND TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee have issued the following circular, with their announcement of the Conference, as advertised in our columns this week:—

4, Crescent, Blackfriars, London,  
March 1st, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying announcement of the Second Triennial Conference of the Anti-state-church Association, the Executive Committee beg respectfully to point to some of the reasons which induce them, with special earnestness, to press it upon your attention.

The duty devolving upon the tried friends of the Association needs rather to be suggested than to be insisted upon. On the character of the forthcoming Conference—its numbers, spirit, and proceedings—the efficiency of the Association during the three following years must greatly depend. To infuse new life into its Executive—to guide its counsels—to suggest such measures as will consolidate advantages already gained, and be best adapted to the altered circumstances of the times: such being the purposes which these periodical assemblies were designed to subserve, it is evident that in proportion to the growing intensity of the Anti-state-church struggle, will be the need for increased energy and self-sacrifice on the part of all who are engaged in it.

But it is not alone to the members or avowed supporters of the Association that the Committee address themselves in the present instance. They think themselves justified in believing that many of those who, whilst professing attachment to principles identical with their own, have hitherto stood aloof from the Society, having had, during the past six years, an opportunity of judging of its spirit and efficiency, are now disposed to give it their support. To such, the Conference will be freely open. From the parties composing it, nothing more will be required than an implied acceptance of the Society's fundamental principle, and agreement in the propriety of organized effort to obtain for it a legislative sanction. The Society's Constitution and plans of action will thus be subjected to the revision, not of its present subscribers only, but of others, by whose help they may, possibly, be advantageously modified, and who will themselves be received with frank cordiality.

The events now occurring within the Establishment itself offer unprecedented inducements to new and more strenuous exertions on behalf of the object at which the Association aims. The spirit of inquiry awakened in the minds of State-churchmen, and the consciousness evinced by them of the ill-working of their system, affords evidence of a preparedness for the reception of right principles which has never before existed. But to take full advantage of these propitious circumstances is a work for which the united strength and wisdom of all who desire to emancipate religion from State-patronage and control are as absolutely needed as they are anxiously desired.

The Committee trust that, influenced by such considerations, you will be found willing to co-operate with them in their endeavours to render the approaching Conference as numerous and effective as possible, and that, to that end, you will, by your personal efforts and influence, promote the appointment of Delegates, both from the Congregation with which you are connected, and from the town or neighbourhood in which you reside, in conformity with the regulations contained in their announcement.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,  
I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STAFFORD.—On the 21st February a public meeting, convened by the Anti-state-church Association, was held in the British School-room, in this town, which had not previously been visited by any one from the society. The meeting was a very numerous and interesting one, and, unlike the recent Protectionist gathering in this place, was the quietest, most attentive and respectable which has been held in Stafford for some time past. The people listened with the deepest interest to the excellent speeches of Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Fletcher, who attended as a deputation from the committee; the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and all appeared to be greatly pleased with this first public exposition of Anti-state-church principles in the neighbourhood.

BRIDGNORTH.—On Friday, February 22, a public meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held in the British School-room, Bridgnorth, the mayor having most unjustly refused the use of the Town-hall. John Kingsley, Esq., attended, and for upwards of two hours deeply interested the audience with one of his most telling speeches. The room was crammed full, most of the people standing, and many having to go away for want of room. J. B. Grierson, Esq., one of the parties summoned before the magistrates, and since distrained upon, for non-payment of church-rates, was in the chair. At the close, Mr. J. Sing, jun., and Mr. G. M'Michael, were appointed delegates to the Anti-state-church Conference.

HERDEN-BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26th, J. Kingsley, Esq., as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, delivered a lecture on the Unscriptural Character of a State Church; James Hodgson, Esq., of Stubbing House, occupied the chair. The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended—upwards of 400 persons being present, who paid marked attention to the arguments adduced. A committee is about to be formed, to co-operate with the society in London.

STAINLAND, NEAR HALIFAX.—J. Kingsley, Esq., of London, delivered a lecture on the Separation of Church and State, in the Independent School-room, Stainland, on Friday evening, March 1st; Samuel Hodgson, Esq., of the Bowers, occupied the chair. The lecturer combated many arguments drawn from Scripture by which a State Church is generally defended, to the entire satisfaction of the meeting, and was listened to with marked attention. The address has done much good here, and we believe it is the intention of a large party to form a local committee.

YORKSHIRE.—The meetings attended by Mr. Kingsley, at Brighouse, Sowerby, Overden, and Stainland, have, with one exception, been of a gratifying character.

INTENDED MEETINGS.—We believe that the Committee of the Association are preparing to hold a large number of meetings prior to the Conference. Messrs. Mursell and Kingsley will be engaged during this and next week in visiting the towns in the West Riding. About the 20th inst. Mr. Miall and the Rev. S. Green will attend meetings at Stroud, Gloucester, and some of the Devonshire towns. On the 26th Mr. Burnet and the Secretary will visit Bishop's Stortford. Mr. Tillet has engaged to be present at Colchester and Ipswich at the end of the month; and during April meetings are to be held at Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and other midland towns, and in Northamptonshire, Lancashire, Somerset, and Wilts.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Independent of the bearings of the Anti-state-church Association upon the religious interests of men, it has been instrumental in fanning the desire for political freedom in many districts where clerical power was too rampant to admit of anything approaching to an organization for its attainment. It is considerably ahead of many movements in its anti-compromising spirit; so much so as to insure the ridicule of the upholders of the heavy abuse it attacks, whilst many half-hearted Nonconformists question its propriety. Happily, however, the faithless are becoming "small by degrees;" the spirit of progress is assuredly consigning "our glorious constitution in Church and State" to the things that were!—*The Reformer*.

### CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES AT BRIDGNORTH.

(From a Correspondent.)

The town of Bridgnorth has, during the last few days, been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the doings of the State Church. On Monday, Feb. 18th, five of the Dissenters of the town—W. Grierson, Esq., J. B. Grierson, Esq., Thos. Grierson, Esq., Mr. Thomas Hall, and Mr. A. Tilly, the Baptist minister—were summoned before three of the magistrates of the borough, to show cause why they refused to pay their church-rates; and upon their declaring their conscientious objections to all compulsory payments for the support of religion, orders were issued commanding to pay within seven days. Of course, no notice was taken of these orders; and on Friday, March 1st, two constables visited their houses with the magistrates' warrant to enforce distraints. The names of the magistrates who signed the warrants were, Wyld Brown, Esq., and Henry Richards, Esq., both of whom make loud professions of piety.

The constables commenced their work with the house of Mr. Tilly, Baptist minister. Mr. Tilly was out; but Mrs. Tilly having locked a cupboard and room into which she did not wish them to enter, told them that Mr. Tilly would not pay, and that they might proceed to accomplish their errand. Upon which they rushed up-stairs, declaring they would take the best thing they could find. They first carried off a handsome mahogany work-table, which, on account of its having been presented to her by a friend, Mrs. Tilly highly valued. She begged them not to take that, as it had been given to her; upon which they replied, "they would take it all the sooner on that account." In addition to this, other things were taken, amounting in all to between £6 and £7—this for a rate of 5s. They then proceeded to the house of J. B. Grierson, Esq., from which they took a roll of cloth. From his house they went on their pious expedition to Mr. Thomas Hall, from whose shop they took three bushels of flour and thirty-two pounds of bacon. They then

proceeded to the house of W. Grierson, Esq., from whose kitchen they abstracted a side of bacon.

With one exception, this is the only church-rate seizure that has been made in Bridgnorth. Many others, however, are to follow. All the parties who have suffered have resolved to let their houses be stripped bare rather than sanction, by paying the rate, this execrable system. The clergyman of the parish professes to be evangelical; and the only apology which some of his own friends make for him is, that he is completely the creature and tool of the narrow-minded bigoted rector of a neighbouring parish.

These seizures have done good service to the cause of Nonconformity. They have given a truer and more forcible illustration of the real principle of the State Church than anything else could do. Many Churchmen, even, have expressed themselves disgusted with their party in consequence of these proceedings. Upon Dissenters in the neighbourhood the result of these distraints will, we believe, be also good. The superiority of the voluntary principle is never better seen than in the light of these distraints; and their intense hatred to a system, of which these are the legitimate fruits, is never better fostered than when they see their fellow-Nonconformists thus grievously wronged merely for refusing to tender it their support.

ECCELESIASTICAL COURTS.—The *Morning Chronicle* describes Doctors' Commons as "no better than a respectable Palace Court." "As the French maintain their passport system for the support of the official fry whom it has generated, so we maintain our ecclesiastical tribunals for the sole and exclusive benefit of doctors and proctors."

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—BRAINTREE.—This long litigated case, we find, is not to be allowed to rest where the last decision left it. A meeting of the Anti-church-rate Committee was held at the Horn Inn, on Saturday last, to consider the matter, S. Courtauld, Esq., in the chair, when it was resolved unanimously that an appeal shall be made from the judgment of the Court of Exchequer to the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords.—*Essex Herald*.

TRACTARIANISM AT OXFORD.—A memorial, signed by a considerable number of the Tractarian party, has been presented to the Board of Heads of Houses at Oxford, in furtherance of the movement of the Rev. Mr. Keble and the Rev. Mr. Denison, in favour of an abolition of the royal supremacy, and of all control on the part of Government over the funds granted to the Established Church for the promotion of education. The memorial, as we understand, prays that a form of petition for a redress of grievances to both Houses of Parliament should be prepared without delay.—*Church and State Gazette*.

The Bishop of Exeter has removed the Rev. G. Rookes from the diocese of Exeter.

BISHOP SKINNER v. REV. SIR W. DUNBAR.—It will be remembered that one of the Scotch Romanizing Episcopalian Bishops was cast in an action for damages in Scotland, for excommunicating a clergyman of the Church of England officiating in, what Bishop Skinner deemed, his diocese. The Bishop appealed to the House of Lords against the decision of the Court of Session in Scotland, in allowing that such an action lay, but the appeal was withdrawn on Friday with consent of Sir W. Dunbar, Bishop Skinner agreeing to pay all the costs of Sir W. Dunbar, and thus establishing the judgment of the Court below, and the verdict for damages.

MORE BISHOPS.—In an article on the debate in the House of Lords on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the *Examiner* says:—"According to Lord Stanley's view, we are to see in every future bishop the consolidation of at least forty parsons. The Bishop of London may be considered as the agglomeration of full 200. The increasing and multiplying of bishops is thus tantamount to the absorption of a proportionate number of the working clergy. The Church is obviously running to mite; the danger is, that the head will become too large for the body, like those grotesque figures we see from the matchless hand of Doyle in *Punch*, and the tendency of heads over large is unfortunately always to fall. But how is this tendency to be checked? There is one infallible mode. Let the bishops have their episcopal revenues of £130,000 a year, to share amongst them in any such proportions as may seem good to them, and it will forthwith be discovered not only that there is no occasion for any increase of the number of bishops, but for the good of the Church the number should be diminished. We should then see bishops swallowing up bishops; upon the death of a prelate it would be found quite unadvisable to fill up the see, which would be parcelled out, and the consummation would be that the whole wealth of the hierarchy would be rolled up in one goodly archbishop, who would suffice for the whole episcopal land. The bishops will be overworked so long as addition to their numbers and diminution of their labours are made at cost not their own. But let us imagine what the effect would be, if they were told that any increase to their number must be at a proportionate diminution of each prelate's income. Does any one doubt that the existing bench would then forthwith become sufficient, and amply sufficient, for all the wants of the Church, and that any addition would be declared detrimental to the efficiency and dignity of the establishment? We should then hear arguments against making bishops as plentiful as blackberries, against making the plum-pudding of plums only, against vulgarising the dignity and frittering away the weight of the authority by petty divisions of it."



**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S WORK ON APOSTOLIC PREACHING.**—It is said, passing through the press, with a new preface affixed to it.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CLERGY DISCIPLINE BILL.**—Both the Evangelical and the Tractarian parties in the Established Church appear to be decidedly opposed to the Bishop of London's new measure for removing the appellate jurisdiction, in ecclesiastical cases, from the Judicial Committee of Council to a court to be constituted for that purpose, although it is proposed that six of its members shall be prelates. The *Guardian* of Wednesday last contains letters from Messrs. Henry Wilberforce and T. W. Allies strongly condemnatory of the bill. Resolutions have been passed against it by the "Church Unions" of London and Bristol, the latter in the following terms:—"That, whereas it is proposed by a bill, intitled 'Proceedings against Clergy,' to constitute, by the authority of Parliament alone, without the previous consent of the bishops and clergy in convocation or synod, a new court, for deciding as a Court of Appeal in the last resort, questions respecting the doctrine and discipline of the Church; and also to repeal in express terms one of the canons of the Church in Ireland, it is the opinion of this meeting that such bill ought to be opposed by all lawful means." The *Record*, on the other hand, says, that "Independent of other grave objections to [the bill], it would have trenchanted on the Queen's prerogative as Head of the Church."

**THE CITY CLERGY AND THE ANNUITY-TAX.**—Edinburgh. The figures in the subjoined document (says the *Scotsman*) demonstrate more strikingly than any figures of rhetoric could ever do, the injustice of the Annuity-tax, and the impolicy of the inquisitorial power which the city clergy are allowed to exercise in the forwarding of its collection:—

STATE OF DEBT.—ALEXANDER V. RUSSELL.		
February 15, 1850.		
Principal sum contained in the decree.....	£	s. d.
Amount of interest charged periodically for each year's assessment conform to separate state .....	28	1 10
Expenses of process and extract decreed for .....	7	16 4
Instructing officer to arrest, and paid arresting .....	2	5 6
Expenses of forthcoming, and extract decreed .....	0	7 6
Copy decreed state of debt and letter therewith .....	3	12 5
	£43	19 5

Edinburgh, Feb. 15 1850.—Received from J. Greenhill, Esq., Manager of the Clydesdale Bank, the above sum of forty-two pounds nineteen shillings and fivepence halfpenny, being the amount of annuity assessment due by Mr. Thomas Russell, with interest and expenses thereon, and now paid by the bank, conform to decree of the Sheriff in process of forthcoming at the collector's instance, against them and the said Mr. Thomas Russell, and the arrestment is hereby discharged.

(Signed) DYMCK AND PATTERSON.

The party whose bank account has been thus unceremoniously distrained is Mr. Thomas Russell, merchant, Hunter-square—a gentleman whose conscientious objections to this tax led him, some years ago, to endure a term of imprisonment in the Calton Jail rather than pay it. Afraid of the odium that would necessarily attach to a repetition of such a harsh course to extort their stipend from a conscientious Dissenter, and wisely not desiring to renew such scenes as took place upwards of a twelvemonth ago (when the military had to be called out), by seizing the furniture or stock in trade of a non-complier, the city clergy have now resorted to the more quiet device of seizing cash accounts in the banks; thus literally fulfilling, in all the different courses which they have pursued, the mission of those of whom the author of *Hudibras* speaks when he says that they—

"Could turn the Covenant, and translate  
The Gospel into spoons and plate;  
Expound upon all merchants' cashes,  
And open the intricate places;  
Could outcheat a money box,  
And prove all pouches orthodox."

**DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.**—On Friday, an inquest was taken before Mr. W. Baker, at the Acorn public house, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, as to the death of a child named Alice Smith, aged five years, who died from the effects of a bite from a mad dog. The deceased lived with her parents, at No. 7, Albert-street, Bethnal-green. On the 18th of November the deceased was being washed by her sister, when she suddenly got away and ran into the garden at the back of the house screaming. A small terrier dog, which was kept in the yard, flew at her left leg and bit it most severely in three places. The father of the deceased, on hearing of the occurrence, instantly shot the dog, as it had bitten another child on the previous day. The animal was usually fastened up, but on that morning the deceased had, unknown to the family, let the dog loose. The mother bathed the wounds with warm water, and also poulticed them. In a few days the wounds healed, and no further notice was taken until Friday week, when the deceased was suddenly attacked with sickness, and complained of violent thirst. On water being offered to her she went into violent fits, and at intervals she howled like a dog. Mr. West, a surgeon, was called in, who said the deceased was suffering from symptoms of hydrophobia, and prescribed the usual remedies, but she languished in intense suffering until the following Sunday, when she expired. The dog had not exhibited any signs of canine madness until the day previous to its biting the deceased, who was constantly in the habit of playing with the animal. Mr. West said the deceased had died from hydrophobia, which he had no doubt was produced by the bite of the dog in November last. She exhibited unmistakable symptoms of that disease, which was incurable. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a dog, supposed to be mad."

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**THE REV. DR. TIDMAN.**—On Friday, the 22nd ult., the Senatus Academicus of Aberdeen University conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. Arthur Tidman, the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

**OPENING OF BUNYAN MEETING-HOUSE, BEDFORD.**—The opening services of this noble place of worship commenced on Wednesday morning, the 20th of February. By eleven o'clock—the time at which Divine worship was to begin—the spacious building was crowded in every part. The Rev. J. Jukes, as minister of the place, read portions of Scripture, and offered an appropriate prayer. The Rev. Dr. Harris then delivered a most interesting and powerful sermon, after which the Rev. Mr. Bowman, of Chelmsford, concluded with prayer. At two o'clock the company, to the number of about 420, assembled at the Bedford Rooms, where they partook of an excellent cold collation. The cloth being removed, the Rev. J. Jukes arose to address the meeting, but found it impossible (he said) adequately to express the feelings of his heart. Having briefly related the history of the undertaking, and directed special attention to the more prominent circumstances connected with it, which called for gratitude to his own immediate friends in particular, to the subscribers generally, and, above all, to God, he concluded by a reference to the fraternal sympathy and aid of his ministerial brethren, who were present in great numbers on the occasion, but especially to the kindness of those gentlemen who had so cheerfully engaged to come from a distance as preachers. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Brock, of London; Broad, of Hitchin; Bull, of Newport Pagnell; Clewitt, of Bedford; and Bowman, of Chelmsford; all of whom most cordially reciprocated the feelings which the Chairman had expressed. In addition to the company at the Assembly Rooms, about 230 dined and drank tea at the Odd-Fellows' Arms. In the evening the meeting-house was found much too small for the numbers who sought admittance. After prayer, by the Rev. E. Pust, of Northampton, the Rev. William Brock preached an energetic and argumentative discourse to an audience as attentive as it was crowded. At the conclusion of the service, prayer was offered by the Rev. S. Kent, of Biggleswade. On Thursday afternoon 500 persons took tea at the Assembly Rooms, and were addressed by the Rev. J. England, Moravian Minister, and the Rev. J. Horton, Wesleyan Minister, both of Bedford, and by the Rev. W. Lance, Baptist Minister, of Houghton Regis. In the evening an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Aldis, of London. On the following Sunday Rev. H. Allon, of Islington, preached in the morning and afternoon with great effect. The Rev. William Bunting occupied the pulpit in the evening. It was thought that hundreds of persons who wished to be present were unable to get in, both in the afternoon and evening. The architecture of the chapel, its general arrangements, and perfect adaptation, both to speaking and hearing, were universally admired. The amount realized by the building fund (including the proceeds of the dinner and tea) at the opening, is £398.

**BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.**—On Lord's-day, the 24th ult., two sermons were preached in the New Independent Meeting-house, by the Rev. W. Creed, of Airedale College, after which collections were made for the support of the preaching of the gospel in the place, amounting to £28 10s. Some weeks ago the church presented a unanimous call to the Rev. R. D. Wilson, student at Airedale College, to become their pastor. On Friday, the 1st inst., Mr. Wilson signified his acceptance of the call. The same evening a committee met to take steps for the erection of a chapel, the pews for which have been some weeks in progress. The people for the most part are poor, yet the sum subscribed at the meeting of the Committee amounted to upwards of £500, which was considered a most encouraging beginning. The interest is now in the eleventh month of its existence, and during that period the people have subscribed for the support of their temporary place of worship, including Day and Sabbath Schools, a sum little short of £200.

**THE REV. D. W. ROWE,** of Buckingham, having accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to undertake the pastorate of the second Congregational Church in the city of Carlisle, took leave of his late church and congregation last Sabbath evening. The Old Meeting was filled with a large and respectable audience on the very interesting occasion.

**LUTON.—UNION CHAPEL.**—On Lord's-day, Feb. 24th, the annual services on behalf of the Sabbath-schools were held in the above place, when the Rev. James Smith, of London, preached in the morning and evening; and the Rev. J. J. Davies, of Luton, in the afternoon. The spacious chapel was filled, and the collections amounted to upwards of £27. The report presented was of a very encouraging character: the number of scholars amounted to 767; during the past year 16 young persons from the Bible-classes have joined the church; within the last five years these schools have given no less than 72 members to the Christian Society connected with Union Chapel. The number of teachers amounts to 72, who have reason greatly to rejoice in the evidence afforded them that their labours are not in vain.

**MR. ROBERT GREENER,** of Airedale College, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate from the church at Alnwick, Northumberland, and will enter on his labours shortly after the close of his college course in June next.

**MR. WILLIAM CREED,** of Airedale College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church assembling in Salem Chapel, Wakefield, and will enter on his pastoral duties shortly after the close of his college term in June next.

**MR. ROBERT D. WILSON,** of Airedale College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the second congregational church, Burnley, Lancashire, and will enter on his pastoral duties soon after the close of his college course.

**LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.**—On Wednesday evening last, the Rev. G. W. Conder delivered the first of a series of lectures on Christianity, addressed to working men, in the Bazaar, Briggate, Leeds. The room was crowded, and the lecture was listened to with deep interest by the operatives. It exhibited the main features of Christianity in its history; and it was introductory to a course, in which the rev. gentleman will treat of the claims of Christianity, its evidences, its past and present embodiments, its connexion with society, and the character of the Christian Man. It is a peculiarly pleasing fact, that these lectures should be delivered in a room which has been used for lectures of an infidel character. We hope that great numbers of those who have heard the former lectures in the Bazaar, will listen candidly and attentively to the present; and, having heard the specious objections that may be urged against religion, that they will now weigh well the mighty evidences and reasons in its favour. The rev. gentleman who has exercised his superior abilities in preparing these popular and excellent lectures, will, we trust, be rewarded, by finding that they carry conviction to that class who above all others need the comforts and supports of religion.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.**—The magistrates at the Modbury Sessions have just finished investigating one of the most diabolical and cold-blooded attempts to murder it is possible to conceive. An old man, 65 years of age, named Robert King, lived in a cottage at Forder, the only other inmate being Sarah Hatch, an aged woman, who acted as his housekeeper. On the night of Thursday week young King, the son of the old man, came to the house for the purpose of sleeping there. Having been let in he went down stairs to have his supper. When he supposed his father was asleep he took the poker from the fireplace and went upstairs, and after cutting his poor old father about the head and face, commenced beating him with the poker. He then left him, believing he was dead. Afterwards he went to the housekeeper's room, and told her his father was taken very ill, and that she had better go to him immediately. As soon as she opened the door he fell upon her with the poker, until she fell senseless on the floor. The ruffian then stripped the house of every article of value, even to his father's clothes. Upon the housekeeper recovering sufficiently she gave an alarm, and the prisoner was apprehended on the following day at Plymouth, where he had pledged his father's watch. In consequence of the precarious state in which the victims of the prisoner's murderous attack for some time laid the prisoner was not brought up for immediate committal. The prisoner was handcuffed when placed before the bench. He is a man of very short stature, thin, and careworn; he is twenty-five years of age. The unfortunate father and Mrs. Hatch were brought to the court in a spring van, both of them being unable to walk. The man had his head bandaged, and his throat and face were cut and bruised in a dreadful manner. The woman when carried out of the van was unable to stand, and appeared perfectly helpless. Both the unfortunate creatures were then examined, and deposited to the above-mentioned facts, and the prisoner was then committed for trial.

**AN UNFORTUNATE SECRETARY.**—At a meeting at the London Tavern, on Friday, of that unfortunate Railway Company—the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton—a scene positively dramatic occurred. It seems that the Chairman had directed the Secretary to affix, in the usual form, the official seal to the Register of Proprietors. But the chairman having refused to put a motion which Serjeant Gaselee made, the learned gentleman put it himself to the meeting, declared it carried, and dared the officer to apply the seal. There was no time given to discuss the rights of parties; it was necessary for the Secretary to act at once—to choose between the mandate of the Chairman and the veto of the Shareholders. "With a fortitude worthy of Regulus," says the *Chronicle*, "the intrepid functionary slowly lit the taper before him, which might have been kindled, if other fire had been wanting, in the flashing eyes of the incensed Shareholders, melted the wax, and impressed upon the document before him the irrevocable authentication. Unhappy man! he was sealing his own death warrant. Three hundred a-year of hard-earned salary melted away with that bit of sealing-wax." The stamp was no sooner down on the parchment than a motion, that the Secretary's stipend be reduced one-half, was hurled, amidst the plaudits of the meeting, at his devoted head. The motion was carried by a large majority, the meeting broke up in a state of most admired disorder, and the learned leader of the discontented majority "went home to his chambers with the comfortable reflection that he had passed a morning more conspicuously, at least, if not more profitably, than in the Court of Common Pleas."

The Baptists of San Francisco, in California, lately resolved to give their pastor, the Rev. O. C. Wheeler, ten thousand dollars per year, and made him a present of a watch and chain (gold, of course).



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SMALL TENEMENTS RATING BILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—This bill, read a second time last week, has many advantages, but it will require close attention in committee. Some members see that it will disfranchise very many in boroughs if care be not taken. Good; but this is not all. Why should the parochial and local government be taken out of the hands of the tenants and transferred to their landlords? Have they always shown their ability and seal to do justice and love mercy? I think not.

As the law now stands, it is generally believed that the landlord compounding for the poor-rate disfranchises, parochially, the tenant; and although this dictum is by no means undisputed, yet it would be well in this bill to have a distinct clause setting the matter at rest. If it be not so, a landlord possessing large property in houses may disfranchise a whole street, perhaps a village or town. (I know one builder owning about 500 houses, under £20 rental.) The goods of the tenants are still liable to the rate, if the landlord does not pay, although he compounds for the same; and yet the tenants are supposed to be disfranchised. I would suggest that a distinct clause be inserted in the bill to the effect:—"That the previous clauses, notwithstanding, shall not take away the right of the tenant or occupier to attend the parochial vestry, and vote on any matter or thing to be done by the inhabitants and ratepayers legally convened, but that the occupier or tenant shall or may attend, and take part in any or all such matters as he would be entitled to do if the landlord did not pay or compound for the poor or other rates; but that the landlord shall be entitled to vote also, as owner of the said property, but shall have only one vote in right of his ownership." Some such clause as this seems absolutely necessary to set the law at rest, and to prevent disfranchisement. It will be a sad day for English liberty if our local government should be represented only by our landlords. The people should be taught they have an interest in good government, and to take a part in all parochial matters.

May I request your aid to prevent the evils which may result to the public interest in this case, lest "the enemy come and steal away our liberty while we sleep?"

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EBENEZER CLARKE.

Voluntary House, Walthamstow, Feb. 22, 1850.

## "THE BRITISH BANNER" v. "ECLECTIC REVIEW."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In glancing through the pages of the *Churchman's Penny Magazine* for this month, I was greatly amused to find that the charitable and immaculate editor of the *British Banner* is therein charged with a similar offence to that which he has recently brought against his brother editor of the *Eclectic*—and one to which, judged by his own standard, he certainly appears to be obnoxious. It would seem, from the statements in the *Churchman's*, that in the "Council Chamber" of the *Christian's Penny Magazine*, the writer takes occasion to refer to the late John Sterling, in eulogistic terms—and as one of whom "there is reason to believe that, whatever deviations there may be in the way, he returned to the proper path in the end." On this the *Churchman* remarks, that Sterling's "deviations in the way" consisted in "totally denying the inspiration of the Scriptures," and in "regarding the orthodox views of the great atoning sacrifice for human guilt, as the 'ghastly speculations of our modern orthodox Brahmins'";—and adds that "he was quite unprepared, notwithstanding the evil tendency of some opinions advanced by the same pen, to meet with an article so insidiously and intensely dangerous as the above."

Without stopping to inquire which of the two editors is in the right, might not this suggest to one of them, that the danger to those who live in glass-houses of throwing stones, is as great now as when the proverb was first coined?

Kingsland-crescent, March 5, 1850.

W. C.

## THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly correct a statement in your periodical? You say, "The London Missionary Society commenced its operations in 1800, and the Baptist Missionary Society commenced also in 1800." Now, it is a notorious fact, that the Baptist Missionary Society was instituted A.D. 1792—eight years before the date you have assigned to the London Mission—being the oldest of our modern missions.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

S. LILLYCROFT.

Windsor, February 28th, 1850.

MANCHESTER FREEMAN LAND SOCIETY.—This society held its first meeting for the election of officers and receipt of subscriptions on Tuesday evening, in the Corn Exchange. The meeting was numerously attended, and Mr. George Wilson presided. The secretary stated that 246 members had already joined the society, and 550 shares had been taken up, and suggested North and South Lancashire and North and South Cheshire as the first counties in the neighbourhood for their immediate operation. The meeting was addressed by Mr. James Taylor, explanatory of the principles and objects of the society. At the close of the meeting a number of additional shares were taken up.

RESULTS OF FREE TRADE.—Mr. Baron Alderson congratulated the grand jury at Lancaster not only on the lightness of the calendar, but on the absence of all crimes of a serious nature. He added also, "that he could not account for such a good symptom of the state of the district, unless it was from cheap food and plenty of labour, and causes of that description which generally prevented the commission of crime." So much for the direct moral effects of that great measure which untaxed the food of the people.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF GRADUATES.—A meeting of the graduates of the University was held on Tuesday week, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to receive the report of the committee appointed to carry out the attempt to effect the incorporation of the graduates into the university, and the public conferring of degrees and honours. The chair was occupied by Dr. F. Sibson, F.R.S. The Secretary, Mr. T. Smith Osler, LL.B., read the report, which stated that the committee, on the 28th of January, transmitted a representation to the Senate, requesting to be informed whether it was the intention of that body to take any steps towards carrying out the views of the graduates. No notice had been taken of this communication, and the committee felt with regret that they could not hope for any active co-operation on the part of the Senate. The total receipts during the past year have been £61 7s. 11½d. The disbursements for the same period were £50 15s. 1d. Balance in hand, £10 13s. 10½d. Dr. John Storrar proposed the first resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That the graduates approve of the course pursued by the committee, in endeavouring to carry out the following principles agreed upon at the last general meeting; viz.,—That the graduates shall in future form a part of the body corporate of the University; that the government of the University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Senate, and a Convocation, the last to be composed of all graduates of a certain standing; that eventually the Senate shall be elected by Convocation; that all alterations in the fundamental law of the University shall require the assent of Convocation; and that while the general executive management of the University shall be confided to the Senate, it shall be subject in certain cases to the vote of Convocation.

The second resolution, which was proposed by Mr. John R. Quain, and seconded by Dr. F. W. Mackenzie, embodied a declaration to be signed by the graduates, representing that, as the number of the graduates amounts to 546, and the number of the undergraduates to 802, including 112 who have passed the first examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine, the time has now come when they may justly claim to be no longer excluded from the body corporate of the University. This resolution was carried, as well as others, by which the graduates pledged themselves to continue their exertions to obtain their proper position in the University, and instructing the committee to press the claims of the medical graduates upon the Legislature, in the event of any changes being contemplated in the existing constitution of the medical profession.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Wednesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the proprietors, donors, and fellows of this Institution was held in the council-room of the college. Mr. Warburton presided, and was supported by Baron de Goldsmid, Mr. J. Taylor, F.R.S., Mr. T. Gibson, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Robinson, Alderman Hunter, and several other gentlemen. The report, which was read by the Secretary, stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine was 284, faculty of arts 281, and in the junior school 285; making a total of 850. Compared with the previous year, the number in the faculty of medicine was less by 31, in the faculty of arts more by 29, and in the junior school less by 25. The amount of fees received was £13,472; namely, from the medical faculty £4,964, from the faculty of arts £4,108, and from the junior school £4,329. The share of the professors and masters, exclusive of annual augmentations, amounted to £9,106, while the college portion was £2,951. The sum of £1,343 18s. had been received from the students in attendance at hospital practice, and contributed towards the support of the charity. The entries for the current session up to the present time were 236 medical students, of whom 50 entered for the first time at the commencement of the session. The school of analytical chemistry contained 27 students. The number in the junior school was, at present, 236; at the corresponding period of last year it was 263. As in previous years, the former pupils of the school had acquitted themselves creditably at the University examinations. The prizes and certificates awarded to them were forty, among fifteen students. The number of University College students who took degrees at the University of London were as follows:—LL.D.—1, there being none from any other college; M.D.—5, of a total of seven from three colleges; B.L.—2, there being none from any other college; B.M.—5, of a total of 13 from seven colleges; B.A.—27, of a total of 53 from 13 colleges—making in all 45, of a total of 84 from 18 colleges. Of undergraduates in medicine, of a total of 26 from 8 colleges, 6 were from University College. At the matriculation examination, there passed 165 students, of whom 33 were from private tuition. The remaining 134 were from 43 schools, of whom 28 were from University College. The prizes conferred by the Senate were—for the degree of M.A., the gold medal of £20 to Mr. B. Lewis, for classics, and a like medal to Mr. R. H. Hutton, as the first in logic and general acquirements; the University College law scholarship to Mr. H. Matthews, for the degree of B.M., and a gold medal, and the first place in honours to Mr. S. T. Stratham, for his examination in medicine; for the B.A. degree the university scholarship in mathematics, to Mr. E. J. Routh, and the university scholarship in classics to Mr. A. Wills. The report further stated that by the supplementary charter granted to them in the course of the year the powers of the University in granting degrees had been extended, and that degrees in arts and law might be conferred after passing the usual examination and satisfying the authorities that they had completed the course of instruction required by Oxford and Cambridge. Several excellent additions had been made to the library and model-room in the

course of the year, amongst others a magnificent east from the Laocoon in the Vatican, from Sir W. M. Ridley. The expenses of the College amounted to £11,142 8s. 4d., of which £7,076 4s. was for building, and £3,400 6s. 6d. for ordinary expenses. On the motion that the report be received, a long and rather warm discussion ensued as to the necessity for the supplementary charter, which it was contended would have the effect of lowering the character of the degrees granted by the University. It was at length decided that a general meeting of the proprietors should be held for the purpose of discussing the question; and the report having been received, the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE GAME LAWS.—TWO MEN SHOT.—Another serious occurrence took place at Barnsley on Wednesday morning, arising out of the game-laws, on an estate belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Wharncliffe, at Carlton, near this place. It appears that a solicitor named Westmoreland, residing at Wakefield, preserves the game on this estate, and employs a person named Joseph Hunter as gamekeeper. This person, along with his son and another person, accompanied by a large bull-dog, were out watching in a wood called Noroyds, and at three o'clock a.m., four persons came into the wood, two of whom ran away on seeing the keeper and his men, and the other two, named Moody and Gibson, were seized, when a regular fight took place. After a severe struggle Gibson was seized by the dog, and Moody extricated himself from his opponents, and was running away, when the younger Hunter shouldered his gun and struck one of the locks, which missed fire. He then fired the other barrel at Timothy Moody, and shot him in the thigh, and wounded him severely. On Saturday afternoon a person named Cherry, of Barnsley, along with many more, were running after the Badsworth hounds, which had run through the above wood, and while Cherry and two companions were in the wood, Joseph Hunter, who was about twenty yards from them, without speaking a word to them, deliberately shouldered his gun and shot at Cherry and wounded him in the left arm and side, and the jacket which he had on at the time appears as if it had received the whole of the charge of small shot.

I HAVE good reason for believing that a liberal "supplemental" Reform Bill would receive the cordial support of Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham. Sir Robert Peel, on a recent occasion, speaking on the subject, made use of an important and memorable expression, to the effect "that all would be glad if to-morrow morning they should find the thing done, but it was the doing of it that was the difficulty."—London Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner.

MR. FOX'S EDUCATION BILL.—The bill for the promotion of secular education in England and Wales, recently presented to Parliament by Mr. W. J. Fox, has been printed. It is proposed by this measure that the inspectors of schools should report to the Committee of Council on Education on the means of secular education existing in every parish of their respective districts, and that where a deficiency of these means occurs the overseers of the parish are to receive orders to call a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of electing a committee of education consisting of from 5 to 15 members. The new body is then to prepare a plan for supplying the deficiency of secular education, subject to the approval of the Committee of Privy Council. It is proposed that in these cases schools should be established under the management of the local committee, in which all the children of each parish may be educated free of cost, the schoolmaster and mistress being allowed a clear salary of £100 a-year for every 50 pupils. The local committee would have the power also of establishing infant-schools for children under seven, and adult evening schools for persons above the age of 13. Prizes and certificates of proficiency would form part of the system. The expense of these provisions are to be defrayed by a school-rate levied in the same manner as that for the poor. The local committee would be established in perpetual succession, and be entitled to purchase and hold land without the liability to stamp duties for conveyances. They would have the power of appointing and removing schoolmasters and mistresses, and be required to furnish annual reports of all their proceedings, and accounts of their expenditure and receipts, from which the Committee of Privy Council would draw up a yearly report of the whole state and progress of secular education in England and Wales. Where no such committee has been elected, or the plan proposed by them is disapproved, it is provided that the Committee of Privy Council should act instead of the local committee.

EXCISE REVENUES.—The net excise revenues for the year recently elapsed, the details of which have just been published, was £14,985,865, and it is surprising to see, notwithstanding sundry alterations in the duties, how small has been the variation in the general amount in ten years. One thing very remarkable is, that the excise duties for Ireland, chiefly collected from malt and spirits, are as large this year as any year in the ten, except three, and those three years were 1848, 1846, and 1845. In 1847, the duties were £316,602 less than in 1846, when they amounted to £1,617,359, the largest sum collected in any one year of the ten from 1840 to 1849. The net revenue from spirits in 1846 was £1,288,442, exceeding the smallest amount collected in any one year of the ten by £345,555. Such a fact confirms statements made in other quarters, that the Irish are not quite so badly off as they seem.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION, on Sunday week (as we mentioned in our last number), passed off without disturbance. The weather being beautifully fine, there were vast crowds of promenaders on the Boulevards, in the public gardens, the Champ Elysées, and other places of public resort; in the Champ Elysées, particularly, the gathering of pedestrians and the display of equipages were larger and more brilliant than have been seen since the fall of the Monarchy. The President of the Republic drove about accompanied only by two attendants in livery, and was everywhere received with demonstrations of pleasure and attachment. Some incidents of the following night and next day have excited much comment. During the night of the 24th, the wreaths of *immortelles* which the Republicans had hung on the railing round the Column of Liberty on the Place de la Bastille, in honour of the victims of February or July, were removed by the police. The sensitive denizens of the Faubourg St. Antoine, on discovering the removal in the morning went tumultuously to the Prefecture, remonstrated with the soldiers to whose care the memorials had been confided, and obtained leave to replace them publicly. The reinstatement was conducted with much *éclat*, amidst a large and agitated concourse, the police appearing scarcely willing to sanction the proceeding. In the *Moniteur du Soir* of Monday, however, there appeared an official notice, in which both the Government and the Prefect disavowed the removal of the memorials, and stated that the replacement had been authoritatively directed; and in an additional announcement they state, that the Prefect of the Police had, under the orders of the Minister of the Interior, dismissed the agent who had forgotten his duties and disobeyed his instructions in the act disavowed.

The Procureur de la République has ordered the seizure of a pamphlet by Ledru Rollin, entitled *The 24th of February*, as containing, first, excitement to hatred and contempt against the Government of the Republic; secondly, excitement of citizens one against the other; and, thirdly, insults against the person of the President of the Republic.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday week contains a circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of departments, recommending the establishment throughout France of banks of loan on honour. These institutions are exclusively intended for the relief of the labourers and indigent classes, and no loan is to exceed 200 francs.

Letters from Brest, of the 22nd ult., state that the expedition for La Plata, consisting of the steam corvette the "Caffarelli," the sloops of war the "Egérie," the "Aube," and the "Manéthe," sailed on that day.

PROGRESS OF CENTRALIZATION. — M. F. Barrot has interrupted the tedious debate on a Railway Bill, to introduce two important measures, the seeming liberality of one being designed, perhaps, to divide attention with the too flagrant despotism implied by the other. The first is described as intended to throw open the electric telegraph to the public; and the second, to give to the Government the power of nominating the mayors of communes and their adjuncts. These appointments, it appears, are to be vested in the President of the Republic, when for a commune of 3,000 souls; in the Prefect of the Department, when the commune has less than 3,000 souls.

THE EDUCATION BILL has been read a second time.

M. BERRYER'S BUDGET REPORT was printed and distributed on Saturday, almost at the same time that M. Fould asked the Assembly for two more provisional twelfths on the revenue of the year. The budget committee have made reductions to the amount of 84 millions. The official intimation has been made by M. Fould that he would present no new tax bill, and that he was certain to be able to provide for the service of the year without having recourse to a loan.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND LORD PALMERSTON. — On Saturday, a courier arrived at the Russian Embassy from St. Petersburg, bringing a copy of the note on the subject of the affairs of Greece, to be delivered by M. de Brunov, the Russian Minister in London, to Lord Palmerston, in the name of his Government. Shortly after the arrival of the courier, M. de Kisseleff, the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris, waited upon General de la Hitte, by direction of his Government, and read to him the note in question, which I understand is drawn up in the most hostile terms. The note begins with the words, "The Emperor, my master, has learnt, with surprise mingled with indignation; and after succinctly recapitulating the recent events at the Piræus, it finishes with the following words:—"You will demand of Lord Palmerston to explain to what extent he intends to employ force in support of his claims, in order that the allies of King Otho may be in a position to consider what means may be necessary for them to adopt to guarantee the independence of that monarch, and that of his people."

## ITALY.

THE POPE AND HIS PROSPECTS. — The following are interesting extracts from the correspondence of the *Times*:—"Pio Nono cannot place arms in the hands of his own subjects, for he knows the first use made of them would be to turn them against the priests; and he cannot expect that France and Austria will continue much longer to provide soldiers for his protection at their own charge. France

is gradually withdrawing her troops—so much so that no more than 12,000 or 14,000 are now in the Roman States; and I have an idea that ere long Austria will become tired of doing the Tuscan and Papal dirty work, and that all her men will be removed within her own frontier on the other side the Po. Even admit that the temporal power of the Pope is necessary, how is it to be physically secured? The Roman people, in the proportion of nine to one, refuse to give it countenance, and in the absence of native support, it is ridiculous to expect that strangers can do what is required. At one period the Pope hoped to arrange with Spain for a competent supply of bayonets; but we, who know what Spaniards with all their good qualities are, must conclude that the cure was as bad as the disease. Then he proposed for a colony of Irish—soldiers in point of fact—though to be classed as emigrants; but that has failed, because the British Government, whilst giving its assent, insisted on nominating all the officers; and the Pope and the Cardinals have not so much confidence in the good faith of Protestant England as to permit all its military chiefs to be named by the Horse Guards or by Lord Palmerston. The coldness of the middle classes, and the brutality of the mob, must convince any one that the return of the Supreme Pontiff and his Court will be anything but popular. The nobility all withdrew into the country on the first day of the Carnival, alarmed at the menacing proclamations which the agents of the secret societies circulated on every side; and it was only on the demand of the cardinals who represent the Pope that they consented to return; but can their acts, unsupported by the middle classes, and in direct opposition to those of the lowest ranks, have any other effect at Portici than to induce the Pope to remain where he lives in full security and perfect ease? The prisons are all filled to overflowing, as the French police has been ordered not to interfere, as it once did, by the Papal authorities; but that fact only shows that severity is of no avail, and that the people can neither be coaxed nor terrified into Church-loving government again. The warrants of arrests refrain from mentioning political crimes, and the victim is thrown into prison under the charge of having aided in the destruction of such a palace, or having taken part in such a robbery." In a subsequent communication the same writer says:—"I begin to think that all I wrote from Civita Vecchia, in the month of May last, is about to be realized, and that the Pope must either make up his mind to abdicate—which I have ere this shown you he can do—or pass in exile the remaining term of his ill-fated reign. The situation, in short, is every hour becoming worse, and it is absolutely necessary that the great Powers should reconstitute the temporal Government of the Head of the Roman Catholic Church, or abandon Central Italy to anarchy and despair."

## AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN OUTRAGES IN HUNGARY. — Letters from Pesth declare that the greatest indignation is felt against the Austrian Government for the shameful manner in which it continually violates the capitulation. A complete amnesty, with absolute security of person and property, was guaranteed to the Honveds constituting the garrison of the fortress, and now, in defiance of that capitulation, these unfortunate men are every where seized and forced to enter the Austrian service. The Honveds are generally seized by the Austrians in the dead of night, and hurried off to regiments stationed out of Hungary. To these grounds of complaint the *Examiner* adds others not less serious:—"Every one remembers the solemn promise that the Diet should be summoned under the new constitution before the end of 1849, and how often it was said, 'The Emperor has promised it, and it will be done;' and every one now knows in how shameful a manner the promise was broken. Religious freedom was one of the octroyed rights of the constitution; yet an edict as absolute as a ukase of the Czar has just been issued, by which the old organization of the Protestant churches has been completely abolished. Instead of being governed by inspectors and curators of their own election, they are placed under the direction of superintendents named by the Austrian Ministry. The self-government of the parishes is entirely taken away; and it is hoped to stop the mouths of the clergy by the promise of a dotation from the State. Nor are the members of the Greek Church in Croatia much better off. On the demand of the Catholic Bishop of Agram, the Ban has ordered that all the fasts and feasts of the Catholic Church shall be strictly observed by all the non-Catholic inhabitants. The University of Pesth is to be removed to the other side of the Danube, and established in the fortress of Buda. The approximation of the Austrian garrison, it is thought, will improve the system of education, and modify the tone of opinion! To complete for the present our list of enormities, the Minister of Finance, by a simple decree, and under the plea of a revision of the Stamp Duties, has laid on an entirely new tax, and this not only for poor betrayed and conquered Hungary—no one would raise a voice in reprobation were it confined to her—but for loyal, free, constitutional Austria."

The *Cologne Gazette* has a letter from Trieste of the 25th ult., in which we find it stated, that troops are still being sent into Dalmatia; that the steamers of the Lloyd Company have been retained for military purposes for the term of eight weeks; and that a corps of 25,000 men is being placed on the frontiers of the Herzogewina.

## PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers were dismissed for the session, by Royal Commission, on the 26th of February; the King being too unwell to act in person.

The Royal speech included a statement that the Prince of Prussia, absent on the public service, recognised the constitution to which the King has sworn. It appears from a review of this session that the Prussian Parliament has not only revised and confirmed the constitution, but that they have also considered, discussed, and voted on no less than fifty draughts of laws in the various branches of the administration.

## SWITZERLAND.

The danger of war in the direction of Switzerland has for the present disappeared. As for the political refugees, they have been either expelled or sent into the interior, or their influence have been in some other way neutralized. These measures have been adopted at the sole instance, ostensibly, of Sardinia. The remaining question relates to the pretensions of Prussia to the Principality of Neuchâtel. France guarantees the integrity of the Swiss Federation; and hence the march of French troops to the frontier. By the organs of the French Government, hostile intentions are disclaimed, and defensive preparations are assigned as the sole motive. With Prussia, therefore, it rests to decide the question of peace or war; and, if what is stated be true, that Power will reserve her claims and keep the peace.

## TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 15th ult. state that the Sultan's Ministers, after consulting with the French and English Ministers, proposed to the Austrian Internuncio that the Hungarian refugees should be detained in the interior of Asia Minor for a period not exceeding twelve months. Count Sturmer agreed to refer the matter to Vienna. It is possible that in a month friendly relations will be resumed between Austria and the Porte.

There has been an insurrection in Bosnia. Advices from Zara and other places are all to the effect, that the insurgents and the Turkish troops have met in a pitched battle. The number of armed men in Bosnia is quoted at 160,000, and the warriors of the Herzogewina are estimated at 50,000. A large number of the Hungarian refugees have entered the ranks of the Turkish army in Bosnia.

## UNITED STATES.

THE SLAVE QUESTION. — By the "Europe" steam ship we have advices from New York to the 20th ult. The proceedings in Congress, during the time that had elapsed from the despatch of the preceding mail, are fairly stated in the following *résumé* of the *New York Tribune*:—"The attention of Congress for the last fortnight has been principally occupied with the subject of slavery. Mr. Clay's speech, in support of his compromise resolutions, was an elaborate and powerful performance, distinguished for its conciliatory and temperate spirit, and exhibiting the earnest, vigorous, and impressive eloquence, for which that eminent statesman is justly celebrated. Among the opponents of Mr. Clay on the question of compromise, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, has been conspicuous. His speech on the subject took the strongest ground in favour of slavery; contended that it was a wise and useful institution; sanctioned by the Deity, and not repugnant to humanity; that it not only belongs to the respective states in which it exists, but to the whole United States; and that it is necessarily involved in the constitution of the Union. He assumed the legal existence of slavery in California and Mexico, and that the Mexican laws for its abolition were destitute of validity. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has maintained similar views, in a vehement speech, declaring that the interests of his constituents were of more importance than the preservation of the Union, and warmly opposing the admission of California with her present constitution and boundaries. Mr. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, has spoken with great ability in the House of Representatives on the other side of the question, describing the effect on Southern interests of a dissolution of the Union, and declaring that no motives could compel the acquiescence of the North in the further extension of slavery. The last important speech in opposition to Mr. Clay, was made in the Senate on Monday, by Mr. Downs, of La. He contended that the prohibition of slavery in the California constitution was owing to the interference of the Executive. In the House a motion has been made to instruct the committee on territories to report a bill for the admission of California with the boundaries described in her constitution. An effort was made by the southern members to lay this on the table, but without success. The whole questions labours under complications of a difficult character; no exertions are spared by the champions of slavery to prevent the admission of California; but it can scarcely be doubted that they will prove ineffectual, and that California will be received, without much further delay, as a free state." The telegraphic correspondence of the New York journals brings down the proceedings in the legislature to the 19th ult. The debate in the Senate on Mr. Clay's motion had been again adjourned. The legislature of the state of New York has expressed itself decidedly against the extension of slavery in the Union. A series of resolutions to this effect were passed in the senate and transmitted to the assembly for its adhesion. Votes were taken in the latter house on the resolutions *seriatim* on the 14th of February, with the following result:—"A motion of 'the previous question' was negatived by a majority of 71 to 23. A motion to agree with the committee of the whole in reporting the resolutions was carried by a majority of 69 to 21. The first resolution to instruct the New York senators in Congress to vote for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia was carried by a majority of 74 to 17. A resolution to oppose the extension of slavery



into free territory in the soil lately acquired from Mexico was carried by 71 to 22. A resolution to instruct the senators for New York in Congress to support this view was carried by 65 to 24. Resolutions congratulating the people of California for having refused to admit slavery under their constitution; declaring the adhesion of New York to the union under all circumstances, and ordering copies of the resolutions to be transmitted to the representatives and senators of New York in Congress, were carried against one dissenting vote.

A treaty has been made between Mr. Clayton and Sir H. L. Bulwer, which was sent to England by the last steamer, and an additional article goes by the present conveyance. This treaty provides for the protection of the New York Company in the construction of the canal, and unites the two powers in guaranteeing the neutrality of the route through which it is to run. It also specifies that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall colonize, occupy, fortify, or in any manner assert authority over any portion of Central America.—*Times Correspondent*.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate for securing the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and its canals to American ships, by granting to Canada reciprocal free trade with this country.

There are more than 100 vessels now up in the different ports of the Atlantic for California, and three steamers have sailed for Chagres within a fortnight, all crowded with passengers.

A very extensive conflagration occurred at New Orleans on the 17th ult., destroying property to the amount of 1,000,000 dollars.

A Confederated Government had again been formed, which would unite the states of Nicaragua, Honduras, and St. Salvador.

#### CANADA.

##### THE ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.

The despatch from Earl Grey to Lord Elgin has caused much and general excitement in Canada. The *Toronto Independent* (an annexation journal) says that it will only serve the annexationists as a new and useful element of agitation, adding:—"The idea of separation from England and annexation to the United States has taken such root among the people, that it is idle to attempt to crush it by denouncing discussion on the subject as little short of treason." On the other hand, the *Montreal Pilot* (anti-annexation) says, that the despatch from Earl Grey to Lord Elgin "is a death-blow to annexation." The *Montreal Herald* considers that Earl Grey's despatch will have no effect upon the movement, other than to stimulate its adherents to a more determined stand; and while they do not meditate upon any violent means, they will continue to persevere peacefully, calmly, patiently, and by reason and argument, until they convince England that she ought to let them go.

We have received from the Secretary of the Montreal Annexation Association, the following protest which they have thought it necessary to publish in answer to the late despatch of Earl Grey to Lord Elgin:—

##### TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The Annexation Association of Montreal feel it incumbent on them to address you in reference to the following despatch from Earl Grey, purporting to contain the views of her most Gracious Majesty on the question of the peaceable separation of Canada from Great Britain and its annexation to the United States. [Here follows the communication of Earl Grey, the substance of which we have already published.]

The association have carefully re-considered their two addresses, and they do not find in them the language of menace or addition; but a calm, dispassionate statement of social evils under which Canada suffers, and a remedy, by constitutional means, suggested for consideration. It is to the people of Canada that these statements have been made, and it is for you to decide whether the remedy proposed is one that is advantageous or worthy of being referred to the British nation for their assent. It is impossible for this association to regard the expression of Earl Grey's opinion as conveying the decision of the British nation. Even should the British Parliament support his lordship, we conceive that their action will be premature until the question has been constitutionally brought before them, as approved by a majority of the representatives of the Canadian people. The association deny the right of the Colonial Secretary to offer, by anticipation, the decision of the British Government on a question that is not constitutionally before them; and they further desire to point out the danger that may hereafter arise, if the principle be once admitted that the Queen's name and authority can be introduced to suppress the lawful discussion of any political question in the colony. The British people have a proper and constitutional opportunity of expressing their assent or dissent to any colonial measures; and it is a subject of painful surprise to this association, that Earl Grey should have encroached on the rights of her Majesty's Canadian subjects, in venturing to decide that any question was unfit to be brought by them before their representatives. The association are necessarily ignorant of the terms in which the Governor-General brought their address under the notice of the Colonial Secretary, and how far those terms justify his lordship in giving a character to their proceedings which they have distinctly denied from the outset. The association now reiterate, that they seek the attainment of their object only with the free and willing consent of Great Britain; that they never will urge the subject by other than calm appeals to the reason and intelligence of their fellow-subjects—first in Canada, afterwards in England; and that they have no sympathy with any who hold other sentiments than these. While re-asserting the position the association have assumed, they feel that the language of the Colonial Secretary requires from them the discharge of a further and a higher duty, in denying all right, on his part, to attempt to punish men for the assertion of opinions. The free discussion of all subjects is a right inherent in every man under a free form of government, and the power to advocate, by constitutional means and moderate coun-

sels, changes of any description, is the great safeguard against violence and rebellion. The moment an attempt is made to coerce the free expression of public opinion, the most sacred right of the people is attacked, and the groundwork laid for any and every stretch of despotic power. The association ask their fellow-citizens whether, in all they have suggested or done, they have not most carefully avoided advocating aught that could in the slightest degree infringe the laws, or warrant the interference of the executive authority. And feeling that their course has been temperate and legal, they deny the right of Earl Grey to use towards them the language of his despatch, or to interfere in their discussion of any subject affecting the interests of Canada. The association therefore entreat their fellow-subjects not to allow any feelings of hostility to the policy of those who now address them to blind them to the consequences of admitting the position assumed by Lord Grey; but to look only at the great principle involved. Let the people of Canada, to whom this association addressed themselves, decide whether the course of Earl Grey is in accordance with the constitution granted to them, and whether his approval or disapproval ought to affect the legal discussion of any subject intended to be brought before the legislature of this country. Let them say whether responsible government is only a name, or is intended to assume that freedom of opinion dear to every British subject. To you, then, the people of Canada, we appeal—and we ask whether we shall be compelled to brood in silence over the evils this country labours under, or whether we have the right temperately to discuss those evils and their cure, free from the threat of punishment, and independent alike of the interference and control of any others than those who are constitutionally responsible to you. In conclusion, the association would remark, that the subject of discussion has been obscured by the mode adopted for checking the expression of public opinion, and this association, in the broad assertion of undeniable right, maintain that they will not be diverted from the legal and constitutional course which they have adopted, in full reliance that whenever the question is brought before Great Britain, by our responsible Ministers, their application will be treated with that respect and consideration which its magnitude and importance demand. In the deliberate adoption of this course the association conceive that they are defending one of the greatest bulwarks of this country's liberties, and they claim the support of all true friends of Canada, whatever be their views of the policy the association seeks to promote.

JOHN REDPATH, President.  
R. MACKAY, } Secretaries.  
H. A. DORION, }

#### CALIFORNIA.

Letters and papers from San Francisco to the 1st January report the termination of a very favourable season at the diggings. The winter had set in with storms of snow and rain, which had flooded the rivers, and put an end to gold digging for a few months. Many of the adventurers had satisfied their cupidity, and returned to the States by the steamer "Oregon," but with a full resolve to retrace their steps to the Eldorado—or the "Pacific Star," as the new state is now nominated. The vast population in winter quarters were generally reported in good health; and the prevailing opinion was, that the mining season of next year would be more productive than any period since the discovery of gold in that country. The first legislature of the state of California had met in session at San José. The election of the state officers had taken place, and most of the primary business disposed of. Governor Burnett had delivered his first annual message and inaugural address, both of which reflect credit on the man whom the citizens of this country of yesterday have chosen to rule over them. The hon. Mr. King, late a member of Congress from Georgia, is preparing an official report relating to California. Mr. King was sent to California last spring, by the President, on a special mission, for the purpose of examining and closely investigating all matters of interest in that region, and it is understood that he has most zealously fulfilled this duty. In treating of the population, he supposes as a minimum that San Francisco has 25,000 inhabitants, which number will be doubled during the present year. Sacramento city, which, in April last, had only 100 inhabitants, now has 10,000. He estimates the export of gold for 1850, at 30,000,000 dollars. Whether this may be looked on as a possible exaggeration or not, true it is that 3,000,000 dollars have already been received in the United States alone, while, so far from there being any check to emigration, it is well known that every berth has been engaged on board the three lines of packet steamers until May next; besides which, great numbers take passage in the sailing vessels that are daily leaving New York and the neighbouring ports for the land of promise. Mr. King also considers the amount of gold hitherto collected as small compared with what it will be when scientific and skilful miners commence their operations to that extent which the capabilities of the country will admit.

#### WEST INDIES.

The Jamaica Legislature terminated its session on the 1st ult., when Sir Charles Grey prorogued the Assembly to the 12th of March. His Excellency's speech was conciliatory. The session has been principally remarkable for its protracted duration, and was called in the island the Long Parliament. The coloured members of the House, to a man, were banded together (having only two whites amongst them) in opposition to the proceedings of the majority. The Assembly terminated its sittings very peaceably, after having voted all the supplies necessary for the present year. It also secured a permanent revenue for the payment of the interest; and to form a sinking fund for the discharge of the principal of a loan to be taken up in England at 4 per cent., to be applied to the payment of existing liabilities; and appointed a Board of Commissioners in Jamaica, and in London to manage the matter—the Governor being at the head of the

Board in the island. The *Morning Journal* states, that upon the whole matters had assumed a more settled appearance, and there was more confidence for the future. Much good was anticipated from the introduction of American capital into the island. A decided movement had taken place in favour of cotton cultivation, and success was expected to follow these efforts.

Our letters and papers from British Guiana are to the 4th of February. The session of the Combined Court was closed on the 4th of February by a speech from Governor Barkly, in which His Excellency thanked the members of the Court for the great attention which had been devoted to the financial affairs of the colony. Before the business of the Court was brought to a conclusion, the Bill to grant a loan of £50,000 to the Demerara Railway Company, out of the £250,000, to be obtained, by the colony on guarantee from her Majesty's Government, was left over for the next Combined Court, on the ground that the present Assembly were unprepared to promise the loan of that sum, when it was not certain if the whole of the £250,000 applied for, would be granted by the Home Government. The loan has been approved by the Colonial Office, and there is no doubt it will be forthcoming under the powers of a new bill to be brought before the next Court.

From Antigua we are informed that the disagreement between the Council and the Assembly had been terminated by the re-introduction, *de novo*, of a Tariff Bill, in which respect was had to the Council's recommendation of a differential duty of 6d. per lb. on refined sugar made from the produce of slave colonies. In this new tariff the duties have been considerably increased, with the desire of meeting the surplus expenditure.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—The Austrian Government is about to send a scientific expedition into Central Africa, under the direction of Baron Jean Guillaume de Muller, the learned linguist, who has already made two journeys into that country. He will be accompanied by M. Alfred Brehm, the zoologist, M. Oscar Brehm, the chemist, and M. Viethaler, a physician of Cothen. The members of the expedition will assemble on the banks of the lake Birk-el-Karoun (Mœris) in Upper Egypt; whence they will go by the Red Sea to Souakin, and thence to the North of Abyssinia, which will be the principal object of their voyage. They will embark on the river Bien, and follow its course; and will endeavour, if possible, to reach the sources of the Nile and of the White River. The Austrian Government intends to establish commercial relations with Abyssinia, and in case of need to found a colony. M. de Muller has just received the appointment of Consul-General of Austria in Central Africa.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Recent accounts from the British fleet in the Pirmus recount the facts of a fatal accident to Lieutenant Breen, of the Ganges, 84, and part of a crew under his command, on the 31st of January. Lieutenant Breen, and Mr. Chatfield, midshipman, with sixteen men, were returning from the shore to the Ganges in a boat laden with water; they were swamped by the rough sea, and their boat turned over just half-way between the ship Qu'en and the East point of the island of Lypso. Mr. Breen, Mr. Chatfield, and most of the men, immediately struck out for the island, and reached it. The gale increased, and the cold became so intense that their clothes were frozen stiff upon them. In the morning they could see the fleet, but were unable to catch attention by signals. One of the men suffered so much from the cold, that Lieut. Breen generously stripped off his coat and put it over him. As the day closed most of the men retired into a cave; but Mr. Breen separated himself from the others, and was no more seen. On board the Ganges it was thought that they had not put off from shore; but next night it was known that they had set out, and a boat was sent to search. As it was passing by the island of Lypso at dawn of the third day, the wrecked boat was accidentally descried on the beach. Mr. Chatfield and half a dozen men were found in the cave, in a torpid state; Mr. Breen was found dead, crouched under a bush; and ten seamen are missing. There is little doubt that poor Mr. Breen lost his life from his generous act in favour of the suffering seaman. The survivors found in the cave have all recovered.

KOSSUTH'S SISTERS, Mesdames Ruttkay and Moszlenyi, have left Pesth for Vienna, with the intention of presenting a petition to the Emperor, praying that their brother's children may be confided to their care.

GENERAL DEMBINSKI.—By a trick, to which the French and English ambassadors at Constantinople are said to have been parties, General Dembinski has been renounced by M. Titoff as a Russian subject, and claimed by Baron Sturmer as an Austrian one; Austria having stipulated that all her subjects shall be kept as prisoners in Turkey. By this manoeuvre the General is detained at Schumlah, and is likely to remain there for years.

It is said that General Lamoriciere, who had given several symptoms of aberration of mind ever since the fatal day of the trees of liberty in Paris, has at length been pronounced to be in a state of raving insanity.

There are eleven persons to be tried for murder at the next Tullamore assizes.

The estimated population of London is 2,206,076; namely, 1,032,630 males, and 1,173,446 females. In 1849 there were 72,662 births and 68,432 deaths.



## IRELAND.

**THE LAWYERS AND THE NEW COMMISSION.**—The professional hostility to the Incumbered Estates Act is becoming every day more bitter, according as the business increases in the new court, to the manifest prejudice of the practitioners under the old tribunals for the prolongation of suits in Chancery. Every little trumpety fable that may "tell" to the disadvantage of the Commission, or of the proceedings conducted through its agency, is seized upon with restless avidity; while the speedy settlement of the claims to be adjudicated upon is regarded as a positive indecency in the annals of Irish jurisprudence. All, however, is in vain. Something like 500 petitions for sales is the practical answer to the amount of confidence which the public seem to repose in the integrity of Baron Richards and his brother commissioners.

**THE LAND QUESTION.**—On Thursday Mr. Little-dale submitted for sale by auction, in the coffee-room of the Chamber of Commerce, Dublin, the lands of Baldonnell, Corkagh, and Priesttown, situate within six miles of Dublin, on the south side. There were, however, no bidders, and the sale was adjourned. This failure is no doubt attributable to the existence of the Incumbered Estates Commission, as those who have capital to expend would naturally give the preference to an investment combining the advantage, amongst others, of a "Parliamentary title."

**THE EARLY SOWING OF POTATOES** is now carried on to such an extent, and such general preparations for the planting of that crop are in progress throughout the country, that apprehensions are already felt for the consequences, should another blight unfortunately occur. Once more the fate of Ireland will be risked on the potato.

**EXTERMINATION.**—An attempt was made last week to dislodge the poor people who, since the famous wholesale eviction at Toomavara, have been seeking shelter in earth hovels about the ruins of that village. The land bailiff of the Rev. Massy Dawson, the landlord, was assisted by thirty men on the occasion, and they went to work levelling.

**SIXTY-FIVE CASES OF CHOLERA** have been reported in the Cahirvee union, thirty of these having proved fatal. The appearance of the epidemic in Valentia is also reported.

**DEATHS FROM DESTITUTION** are still of every-day occurrence in Ireland, and the details which are elicited at the inquests on those occasions reveal a fearful amount of suffering and privation amongst the peasantry. At an inquest held on the body of a labourer, named Patrick Cane, at the slate quarries in Tipperary, on Thursday last, it appeared that the poor man had been seeking for work to the last; that he was returning home in the evening, when he fell from exhaustion, and expired on the spot. His wife deposed that for several days their food consisted of a few turnips, gratuitously given by the neighbours, with a little Indian meal mixed in water. They had often only a meal a day of such food. It was with great reluctance she acknowledged the destitute manner in which she and her husband lived, and she said she would not tell it but for being on her oath.—Another inquest of the same kind is reported along with the preceding one in the *Nenagh Guardian*. "The house in which the body lay," says that journal, in describing the second case, "was almost roofless, one end of it being dilapidated. There was no appearance of fire, food, or covering in it. Although the deceased was only twenty-three years of age, yet, from her pallid appearance, and the hueless and fleshless state of her body, she appeared to be as old as sixty."

**MAJOR EDWARDES.**—Some newspapers stated that Major Edwardes had brought to England his wife and two children, and that on parting at the railway station, Lord Gough shook hands with Mrs. Edwardes. In a letter to the *Times*, the Major corrects this statement:—

37, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

SIR,—My return to dear old England has made me acquainted with many friends of whose existence I was shamefully ignorant; but the morning papers have overpowered me quite with giving me "a wife and two children" at a blow! How soon I have all three I care not; but, having none, my countrywomen will easily imagine how many reasons (and fair ones, too!) there may be for contradicting the report.

The "two children" I had charge of from India were the daughters of Mr. John Lawrence, of the Lahore Board of Administration; the "wife" was either their black ayah or my aunt Lady Edwardes. Lord Gough is most likely to have "shaken hands" with the latter.

Believe me faithfully yours,

HERBERT EDWARDES.

"It is a mistake," says the informant of the *Daily News*, "to suppose that the gallant Major is the bearer of the celebrated diamond won by his valour, and presented by Lord Dalhousie to the Queen. This jewel is still in India."

**THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—The Executive Committee of the Exposition Commission have notified to the public their desire to receive from all parties disposed to assist them suggestions for the arrangements of the buildings and premises required for the Show of Industry. The plans will be gratuitous; but the Committee will report on them, and will specifically name and recommend for distinction the most useful or admirable of the plans. The buildings must cover 700,000 square feet or 65,000 square metres, be generally of one story high, and be fire-proof.

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Meetings in support of the principles of the National Reform Association have been held at Bath, Worcester, and other places during the past week. The deputation consisted of Sir F. Knowles and G. Thompson, Esq., M.P. Of the Worcester meeting it is said:—It was remarked that many gentlemen who have hitherto taken part only with the more moderate section of reformers came forward on this occasion and lent to this movement their sanction and co-operation. On the platform there were no less than six gentlemen who have filled the office of mayor of the city during the last ten years; Mr. Goodwin, the city sheriff; Mr. Waters, the clerk of the peace; and a considerable number of the members of the Town Council. Mr. Alderman Padmore presided. In the course of his speech Mr. THOMPSON said:—

What was the object of their meeting that night? It was to do justice to all her Majesty's subjects, and to advance the interests of our common country. He denied that the people were represented; he denied that there was a House of Commons; he utterly denied that there existed a *bond fide* representation of the people in this country [cheers]. If they would show him how fifty or sixty members elected by the people resident in large towns, with another 600 representing only themselves or the class which returned them; if, he repeated, they would show to him how a body so composed represented the people, he would see something that he never saw before [hear]. Now that this was the fact was beyond all doubt; the constituency of the three kingdoms was something like a million; and it was a fact that the adult male population numbered from seven to eight millions; did those men believe that they were represented under the existing system? ["No."] Did not the non-electors say that they had legislated in a spirit to oppress the working classes, injuring them instead of benefiting them? [hear.] Did not the working class know that when any great measure affecting the interests of the nation at large was proposed, that it was carried by the millions of the people in public meeting assembled? That when it was found convenient to pass any measure of vital importance, it was only done by an appeal to the millions? [cheers]. . . . Did they live under a Queen, Lords, and Commons, and if they did, where was the Commons? [hear.] The aristocracy—the peers—have a house of their own, representing themselves and the family interests; but we ask, where are the Commons, and we can't find them; it's a falsehood [cheers]. Lord John Russell seemed to stand in dread of the democracy, but could he get rid of it? [hear.] What had destroyed the confidence of the people with the present system of government? Bad legislation [cheers]. He (Mr. Thompson) did not want the democratic element alone to prevail; he did not want to do away with the House of Lords, and to destroy existing institutions. [A cry of "Why not?"] Why not? why, because I don't want to pull down an old house until I see my way to build up a new one; but I do want to see the democratic element possessed of its rightful power, and exercising its salutary control [hear]. . . . For his part he hoped the struggle would be a short one; hints thrown out by Lord John Russell were significant of a disposition to yield, and, armed with the people of the whole empire at his back, he hoped that the day was not very far distant when even the present Prime Minister would come forward and say that to the people must be extended their full share in the government.

The hon. gentleman sat down, after having spoken about an hour and a quarter, amidst enthusiastic applause.

**MEETING AT HOLT, NORFOLK.**—On Friday a large meeting of the most influential farmers of Holt and the surrounding neighbourhood, and of the principal tradesmen of the town, assembled in the Shire-hall, to consider the necessity of an immediate revision of and reduction of taxation. The chair was occupied by W. H. Cozens Hardy, Esq., a county magistrate, and extensive landowner. Mr. J. H. Tillett, Mr. Joseph Coleman, Mr. T. Rigg, and Mr. J. Hill, a farmer, addressed the meeting, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects were unanimously adopted.

**THE DEGREE OF LL.D.**—The Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrew's has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. S. P. Tregelles, of Plymouth. Dr. Tregelles is well known in the theological world as an accomplished biblical scholar, and has written many things which evince extensive learning.

**THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.**—Mr. Mechi says in the *Gardener's Chronicle*—"The abolition of the advertisement duty would confer much advantage on agriculture. The difficulty of intercommunication between farmers renders them an easy prey to a multitude of jobbers, who, if they buy cheap, take especial care to sell as dear as they can find a customer to pay. I have often found, when too late, that I was wanting something which my neighbour a mile or two off was most anxious to dispose of. Were advertisements 2s. 6d., instead of 6s. or 7s., they would be almost constantly used. The abolition of the penny stamp duty on newspapers would do more to educate the people than all our educational acts of Parliament. When I say education, I mean the power of reading, which, in our country districts, if acquired at a Sunday or national school, is soon after, like a piece of unused iron, destroyed by the rust of non-employment. One of the main secrets of American success is their cheap twopenny newspapers. The insinuation of cheapness reaches the most minute veins as well as the larger arteries."

SIR JAMES PHILLIPS KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, Bart., of Gawthorpe-hall, near Burnley, and James Dugdale, Esq., of Ivy bank, near Burnley, have qualified as magistrates for Lancashire.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The third Annual Meeting of this Institution was held at Radley's Hotel, on Tuesday, February 26th, 1850, John Gover, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was numerous and respectable, more members being present than on any former occasion.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the advertisement convening the meeting, said, the return of the day calling the members together, afforded an opportunity to look at the position of their Company, and to trace its progress. Those who frequently attend meetings of public companies, know that not unfrequently the Chairman had to meet difficulties,—objections respecting the payment of dividends out of capital; the construction of lines of railway that had not answered, &c. It was his satisfaction, however, to have no difficulties; it was a source of unmingled gratification to meet the members, for their institution was in a most flourishing and healthy condition. Whatever view they took of the Society, its aspect was encouraging: the unity of its Directors—the number of its members—the increase of its funds—all presenting the aspect of health and prosperity. The Report which would be read, would show that he was entitled to use even stronger language; the figures and facts would show that they had attained a high and commanding position. But they must not forget the steps that led to this position. The formation of such a Society was not unattended with difficulties; and the Directors and promoters of this Company, at its commencement, were anxious that something worthy of themselves should be presented to the world: something that should command respect and attain a position in the country corresponding to its name. To a great extent this had been realized—to an extent beyond their most sanguine expectations. Surrounded by companies of a proprietary, and partly proprietary character, the promoters were anxious that, in this Company, there should be no proprietary—that the entire management should be in the assured, and that the entire profits should come back to those who had paid the premiums. And, having established a good society, they were desirous to make its success more fully known. There was one source of anxiety peculiar to the period during which they had progressed; a fearful disease had been expected to make its appearance, and it was said it was an unfortunate time for their undertaking. The Directors, however, instituted inquiries, and determined that it was right to go on; and the result has fully justified their determination. This Company had suffered as well as others; but it was matter of unfeigned thankfulness that the visitation had not fallen more heavily, and had not realized even what they had anticipated.

The Secretary then read the Report and the Balance-sheets. [For the Report, see our advertising columns.]

JOSEPH H. BURGESS, Esq., expressed his conviction that, great as were the advantages resulting from life assurance, they were not so generally appreciated as their importance required. It was therefore gratifying to find societies like this making so great progress, and habits of prudent foresight obtaining amongst the public. The advantages were so great, that it would occupy too much time to allude to them all, especially when he saw gentlemen around him who could dilate upon them with so much more effect. There were two or three, however, to which he must refer. Life assurance was beneficial, in a high degree, to the assured himself, to his family, and to the public at large. To himself; and that not merely as an investment—though it could be easily shown that it was a profitable investment in such companies as the British Empire—but more especially was it profitable to men of limited means—to tradesmen, placenters, and persons in more humble circumstances. A man, for instance, having a wife and children, and knowing that their welfare was suspended upon him for its continuance, after effecting a life assurance, must necessarily enjoy more peace of mind. He could retire to rest at night with the satisfaction that, if he never awoke again in this world, he would not leave his wife and family to endure the bitter pangs of poverty and destitution; he must, therefore, be himself a happier man. But especially is it advantageous to his family. Who had not seen and pitied the poor widow dependent on charity for her family, or seeking from a parochial board their daily subsistence? And yet the payment of a small sum periodically—a sum that would not have been missed—would have prevented all this misery. Yes, a life assurance prevented it all. How trying to the tradesman, with small capital, to leave his family without the means of carrying on his business. How afflictive to the widow to see the means of support for the family pass away, when such a sum as a life assurance would have yielded might have saved it all. When he considered this, and thought how small a sum, paid in premium, would secure that benefit, it was matter of surprise to his own mind that these benefits were not more generally secured—and to society at large, it was highly beneficial; for whatever induced habits of prudence and prevented families from being plunged into circumstances of deep poverty, must produce a correspondent benefit to the whole community. This Society, however, had special advantages. It was a mutual one, and that must be better than for a proprietary body to come in and take a part or all of the profits—and it met the requirements of all classes in the excellence of its business arrangements, and the number of its agents. There was another point of importance to his mind, the care that was exercised in regard to the lives selected by this Company. Instances of this care had been presented to his own observation, which the experience of the Society, in issuing policies from £20 to £2,000, confirmed, when, during three years, so comparatively small a sum had become claimable from deaths. The prosperity of the Company could not be doubted when looking at such a Report as that just read. The increase of its income, and the judicious application of its funds, would secure, he doubted not, large bonuses to the assured. Another feature of the Society was this—it was managed by men of business. This fact had commended the Company to him in the first instance. He did not wish to see it in the hands of dukes and lords. He had more confidence in the management of the men he knew and saw around him. Then, again, the control was in the hands of the members themselves; it would be their own fault if they did not sustain an efficient directory. For these reasons, it gave him pleasure to move the adoption of the Report.

DANIEL PRATT, Esq., seconded the resolution. After the practical speech they had heard, it was perfectly unnecessary to say much. He had entire confidence in the Directors. They were men who managed their own affairs well, and they gave practical evidence that they knew how to manage the affairs of the Company. It was gratifying to find the Society realizing an income of £10,000 a year. The expenses connected with the extension of the Company must necessarily be considerable; but they were only temporary; as the Society increased, these would diminish.

Mr. STANESBY commented at some length on the items composing the balance-sheets of the Company during the three years of its existence; and urged that each member should have a copy of the balance-sheet previously to the annual meeting; and that such balance-sheet should contain a calculation of the present value of the Life Policies granted by the Company, as well as a statement of the amount received for premiums on the Investment Policies.

W. H. WATSON, Esq., said he rejoiced that these observations had been made. It was one of the advantages of their Company, that the members could come together and ask any question they pleased. With regard to the points mooted by the last speaker, it was for the members themselves to determine to what extent they would give publicity to their affairs. In the strong competition which prevailed, while so many were trying to get their business from them, much prudence was necessary in this respect; but the directors would, no doubt, be ready at all times to attend to their wishes. With regard to stating the value of policies in the balance-sheet, it was impossible to ascertain this every year, as the time and expense involved thereby would be a heavy tax upon the funds of the Company. It must be done when the division of profits was made; but as their tables were calculated upon such data that there was not the least uncertainty as to the sufficiency of the premiums to meet every claim as it arose, and the experience of the past corroborated the fact, it was needless to have such a calculation every year.

The Report was then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

The names of Messrs. William Groser, George Cyrus Lewis,



Robert James Millar, and Joseph Sanders, the retiring directors, and Mr. George William Burge, the retiring auditor, were submitted *seriatim*, and those gentlemen were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. STANESBY, who, it was elicited, had become an agent of another company, now proposed a committee of investigation, in reference to the points before adverted to by him; but he did not carry with him the sympathies of the meeting, only one hand being held up for his motion when put from the chair.

JAMES BLACKETT, Esq., observed, that the Directors had afforded evidence that they knew how to manage the affairs of the Company, and they had his full confidence. He would only detain them to congratulate the Directors and the members on the facts exhibited in the Report. The sums assured during the last year amounted to more than double those of the former year. He took this as an evidence of the confidence of the public in the principles and management of the British Empire Life Assurance Company. If the Company proceeded with any approximation to the success of the past, it would be matter for still further congratulation.

Messrs R. Watson, Millar, Groser, Burge, Williams, Robson, and others, also took part in the business of the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Directors for their diligent and successful management of the affairs of the Company, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, was moved by Mr. BLACKETT, seconded by Mr. ANDERSON, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote on behalf of himself and the other Directors, observed, that all the points touched upon in the discussion had been the subject of deliberate consideration by the Directors. The interest of the members was the interest of the Directors. He believed the members were highly satisfied with the prosperous state of the Company. He would again call their attention to the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of the Report. It depended on the members themselves to make the Society still more prosperous. While persons were endeavouring to take away members from them to other Companies, they ought to be stimulated thereby to determine that they would bring large accessions of members to their own Company. He thought that if any member was not satisfied on any point, he ought to come to the office in a friendly spirit, and have his difficulties removed. Mistaken views were sometimes taken of subjects, especially when an interest in some other office existed on the part of any individual; but there was nothing to hinder the progress of their Institution, which he trusted would advance in the present year in a ratio still increasing and extending.

**THE DETHRONED RAILWAY MONARCH.**—Who is that short, broad, dumpy man, who seems to have stolen, unnoticed, into the House? He has slipped down at the very outside of the remotest seat that could be found. He seems to cower as if to escape notice; yet his restless manner and sudden side-looks indicate that he wishes in his heart some one would recognise and accost him. His hat is pressed over his forehead, his coat buttoned to the throat, his hands thrust (is it convulsively?) to the bottom of his pockets. The members are absorbed in the debate; nobody, as yet, seems to have observed him. At length his next neighbour turns round, marks him, stiffly bows, then instantly bounds away to a different part of the House. Who can the newcomer be? He hangs his head for some time, with his eyes fixed, as it were, gloomily on the ground. The intensity of the debate is flagging: members are breaking up a little. But how is this? He looks with anxiety at them, seeks to accost, to detain, some who, it seems, had been former acquaintances. No, it will not do! A faint, hurried shake of the hand, a distant, hurried nod; no one can be prevailed upon to give more. Gracious Heaven; who is this; entitled, too, it seems, to enter this august assembly? who is shunned as the pestilence, or, if touched, is touched as if he were some slimy, nauseous reptile, with an apparent loathing or tremor? Who is this? It is George Hudson!—*Dumfries Courier*.

**TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.**—Two returns have been printed by order of the House of Commons, which illustrate the vexatious manner in which taxation interferes with the literary labourer. The first is a return of "papers published in the metropolis which are registered as newspapers, a portion whereof is published without stamps." They are fifty-one in number. We do not grudge these our contemporaries their partial exemption from the penny stamp: we only ask what is our crime that we are denied a participation in the privilege? A newspaper is obliged to employ literary talent and acquirements of quite as high a character as any of the exempt; a newspaper is obliged to incur many expenses from which they are free; a newspaper is quite as conducive to the instruction and entertainment of the public as any of them; the tone and tendency of newspapers is as moral as the best of them. Why are they only charged a penny on each number forwarded by post, while we must pay a penny on every number, whether the services of the Post-office are taken advantage of in its transmission or not? These exemptions, and the reason why they are exempted, show clearly that the sole end and aim of the penny stamp is to limit the circulation of newspapers—of papers devoted to the diffusion of political intelligence and discussion. It is a tax meant to narrow the field of employment for political writers and curtail their remuneration. The second return is (the lumbering and jingling title is not of our composition) "An account of the amount received on account of the import duty on foreign books" from 5th Jan. 1840, to 5th Jan. 1850. From this document we learn that the student of foreign literature, for any books "in the foreign living languages printed since the year 1801," pays a tax of £2 12s. 6d. per cwt.; on earlier editions, a tax of £1 1s. per cwt. Since the 18th of August, 1846, works not originally produced in the United Kingdom may be imported from a few of the German States (under an order in Council), on paying a duty of 15s. per cwt. The amount of duty collected under this impost on foreign books has for the last ten years never exceeded £10,492 per annum, or fallen below £7,751. It is worthless as adding to the national revenue; but it is a severe tax on scholars, a class not in general in the most affluent circumstances. All works in the English language printed in the British possessions are indiscriminately subjected to an import duty of £2 12s. 6d. per cwt.—*Daily News*.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

On Saturday, the Court left Buckingham Palace for Windsor. Prior to its departure Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the Foreign-office.

**NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.**—We believe that the following gentlemen have been called within the bar by the Lord Chancellor:—Messrs. Prendergast, Bliss, Greaves, Townsend, Carpenter, Rowe, Granger, O'Malley, E. James, Peacock, Macaulay, and Hoggins.

**NEW PEERS.**—Friday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted to Sir Albert Denison Denison, Knight, commonly called Lord Albert Denison Denison, the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the style of Baron Londesborough, of Londesborough in the East Riding of the county of York. Also, to Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq., the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom, by the style of Baron Overstone, of Overstone and of Fotheringay, both in the county of Northampton.

**RESIGNATION OF LORD DENMAN.**—After holding the office of Lord Chief Justice of England for the long term of eighteen years, Lord Denman on Thursday resigned it, and retires from the profession of which, for the greater part of half a century, he has been a distinguished ornament. His lordship is succeeded by Lord Campbell. The papers publish a letter from Sir J. John Jervis, the Attorney-General, to Lord Denman, expressing, on behalf of himself and the bar, his regret at the illness of the late Chief Justice, and his sense of the loss the public sustains by his retirement. He further says:—"In the evening of an eventful life your lordship will carry with you into retirement the affectionate sympathies of every member of the profession, and will reap some reward for your labours in the knowledge that you will long live in their memory an example to applaud and emulate." The following is Lord Denman's reply:—

38, Portland-place, March 1, 1850.

Dear Mr. Attorney,—I receive with the highest satisfaction your kind letter, expressing your own sentiments, and those of the bar in general, on my retirement from office. If I have merited in any degree your valuable approbation, I am conscious that mainly it must be ascribed to the learning, liberality, and candour, by which you and your brethren rendered the performance of my laborious duties during so many years both easy and delightful.

Fully aware of many deficiencies in other respects, I yet will not disclaim the praise of a constant and earnest endeavour to discover truth and promote justice; and it is my pride to feel that, with the assistance of my excellent colleagues, I have not failed in my anxious wish to sustain, and even elevate, the character of the English bar. Among the many consolations which support me in taking this painful step, none will be more effectual than to witness the increasing prosperity and honour of the profession which you so worthily represent.

With every feeling of esteem and respect towards yourself, I remain, my dear Mr. Attorney, your faithful and obedient servant,

DENMAN.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE PROTESTANT DISSENTING DEPUTIES had an interview with Lord John Russell on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street, on the subject of the Church-rate law and the Australian Colonies Bill. The deputation consisted of Mr. John Remington Mills, Mr. Nathaniel Griffin, Mr. Joseph East, Mr. Josiah Conder, Mr. Charles Reed, Mr. Benjamin Hanbury, Mr. George Offor, Mr. Samuel Beddome, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, Mr. William Carlisle, Mr. Robert Hull Terrell, and the Secretary. The deputation were, we understand, very courteously received, but Lord John Russell did not give any opinion on the view urged upon his attention.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was sufficiently recovered on Friday, to take a carriage drive for the first time since his recent illness.

MR. DISRAELI is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and is "for the present incapable of attending to public business."

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY is recovering, and will soon resume duty in the House of Commons.

A RUMOUR has reached us, that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill after Easter, for the extension of the jurisdiction of the county courts up to £50; and to give them unlimited jurisdiction over bills of exchange, except where the defendant makes an affidavit of merits, that he has had good grounds of defence to the action; and, lastly, to confer on them an equity jurisdiction up to £300.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**PRESENT FROM PRINCE ALBERT TO ETON COLLEGE.**—Prince Albert has just presented to the boys of Eton College a copy of the large work of Grumer, "On the Arts in the Mediæval Ages." On the fly leaf preceding the title page is the following inscription in the handwriting of his Royal Highness: "Presented to the boys of Eton College, with a hope that this book may not be considered as an ornament to their library, but as a work freely to be used by them for recreation and the acquirement of taste.—Albert, Windsor Castle, Feb. 6, 1850."

**THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE METROPOLIS.**—Her Majesty has announced her intention of purchasing for the Prince of Wales, by a donation, the perpetual right of immediate admission for a patient into some of the leading charitable institutions of London. Amongst other institutions, the Queen has been pleased to make the royal donation of two hundred and fifty

guineas to the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill. This gives her Majesty the right of one presentation to the school during the whole of her life. We believe this to be the first instance in which the royal patronage has been distinctly extended to an institution under the management of Protestant Dissenters. The same right has also been purchased in the Asylum for Idiots and the Orthopædic Institution.

**VISIT OF THE DUCHESS OF LEUCHTENBURG.**—The *Morning Chronicle* states that the favourite daughter of the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenburg, will visit England very shortly, and reside in London for some time. Her Imperial Consort was ordered by the physicians to reside at Madeira, where he is at present. The Grand Duchess, who has given him an heir since his departure, "is coming over to meet her illustrious husband on his way back from Madrid."

THE EARL OF CARLISLE will, it is stated, be the successor of Lord Campbell as the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; an arrangement which will no doubt have the effect of facilitating the appointment of a new Commission for the Woods and Forests.

**DEATH OF THE REV. EDWARD BICKERSTETH.**—We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, who expired on Thursday, at his Rectory House, at Watton, Hertfordshire, after an illness of about a month. He was ordained by the late Bishop Bathurst in 1816, and became the minister of Wheeler-street chapel, Spitalfields, and Secretary to the Church Missionary Society. He afterwards removed to Watton, Hertfordshire, to which rectory he was instituted in 1830. He married Sarah, the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bignold, Esq., of this city, who survives him, and he leaves one son—the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, curate of Banningham, in this county—and five daughters, the eldest of whom married the Rev. T. R. Birks, rector of Kelsall, Hertfordshire.—*Norfolk News*.

**THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—Captain Austin has issued the following address to the service, on his taking the command of the new Arctic expedition:—

As unanimity of purpose and cordial co-operation are indispensable to the success of an expedition of this kind, the undersigned is desirous of communicating in this manner (which it is hoped the peculiar nature of the service will justify) with all those who may volunteer their services in the enterprise.

This undertaking is a duty acknowledged by our generous country; and the Government, with great liberality and kindness, is about to provide adequate means for its performance.

It is the present intention to fit out for this purpose two sailing-ships and two auxiliary screw steam-vessels attached to them as tenders.

The object of this address is to insure a good understanding with all who may be engaged in this service. None, therefore, should offer, who will not pledge themselves to the following conditions:—

1. To support, in its entire spirit and integrity, the discipline of the British navy; the main pillars of which are obedience and a good example.

2. To join heart and hand in zeal for the service in which we shall be engaged; in employing our best endeavour to promote the benefit, amusement, and improvement of each other, and the general good of our little community.

3. To refrain from evil-speaking; and especially to avoid what may be called our seamen's proverbial propensity, "growing,"—a term well understood in the service.

With these resolves inscribed on our banner, we go forward, trusting in Him "who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand" to direct our way, and to crown our labours with success.

HORATIO T. AUSTIN.

The names of the vessels for the Arctic expedition under the command of Captain Austin, C.B., have been changed from "Bamboo," "Ptarmigan," and "Eider," to "Resolute," "Assistance," and "Pioneer."

**ROYAL JENNERIAN INSTITUTION.**—The general annual meeting of this institution was held on the 25th ult., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, D. W. Wire, Esq., in the chair. After a few words from the chairman, regretting that so beneficial an institution had been comparatively so little supported by the benevolent, the secretary was called upon to read the annual report. The report congratulated the institution on the position which it still held in the estimation of the public, and on the extended sphere of its operations. Not only had the number of those benefited by the institution increased in this country, but they had extended their usefulness to several foreign countries and to a large portion of the colonies. Spain and Belgium continued to draw from the institution their supply of the pure vaccine, and the Hon. East India Company had procured a fresh supply for the benefit of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and the Straits of Malacca. It had also been introduced to Australia, and through Sir John Webb, pure vaccine had been forwarded to Hong Kong. The subscriptions for the year 1849 amounted to £332 15s. 2d., but a debt of £350 of long standing still clogged the operations of the institution. To reduce this debt, the salaries of the officials were to be considerably reduced, and all expense to be carefully avoided in future. The report being approved of, several resolutions were then passed, including votes of thanks to the board of managers and medical advisers, to Dr. Epps for his valuable medical services, and to the chairman for his conduct that day in the chair.

The want of surgeons in the Austrian army is so greatly felt, that in order to induce civil surgeons to go into the army, the military authorities have decreed that the usual fee for diplomas shall be remitted, and a present be given of from 100 to 150 florins.—*Times*.



Wednesday, March 6, Two o'clock.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords met yesterday at five o'clock, and sat for about an hour.

On the motion of EARL GRANVILLE, the Commons Inclosure Bill was read a second time. During brief conversation upon this measure, LORD PORTMAN suggested the propriety of obtaining correct statistical returns on all agricultural subjects. EARL GRANVILLE confessed the importance of the suggestion, and declared that the attention of Government would be directed towards procuring information upon the topics alluded to by the noble lord.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHELL, alluding to the recent cases of ill-treatment and mismanagement of emigrant ships, moved for papers relating to the "Earl Grey" emigrant vessel. EARL GREY consented to the production of the papers, but explained that many of the alleged cases of misconduct charged against the officers of emigrant ships had been disproved. In one instance, he confessed, the complaints had been substantiated, and the owners fined £500.

Their Lordships then adjourned, after disposing of some other business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Affirmation Bill, in favour of, 1.  
Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 13.  
Church-rates, for abolition of, 1.  
County-rates Bill, in favour of, 1.  
Education, in favour of Secular, 3.  
Elective Franchise, for extension of, 1.  
Factories Bill, for amendment of, 1.  
Marriages Bill, in favour of, 3.  

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                    against, 5.  
Taxes on Knowledge, for repeal of, 9.  
Post-Office, for abolition of Sunday labour in, 29.  
Slave-Trade, for suppression of, 1.  
Tea Duty, for reduction of, 17.

DEFERRED NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Trelawny, on Church-rates, to March 19; Mr. Ewart, on Advertisement Duty, to March 19; Mr. Hume, for doing away with the Irish Viceroyalty, to March 19.

SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In the House of Commons,

Mr. SLANEY moved for the appointment of a standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider and report on practical plans for the social improvement of the working and poorer classes. Dividing these classes into two great portions—the agricultural peasantry, and those chiefly occupied in towns and mines—he described the depressed and neglected condition of both, the physical and moral evils to which they were exposed, by abuses of the existing laws, as well as the want of practical legislation. The effects of this neglect were, as he showed from documentary evidence, an immense increase of crime, of pauperism, of discontent, and of disease. The expenditure cast upon the country by this neglect was enormous; that incurred for crime alone was £11,000,000 a-year, and added to this, poor-rate, the cost for hospitals, police, and for other causes capable of diminution, the aggregate for England and Wales alone was £27,500,000 a year; and, including Scotland and Ireland, £40,000,000. The remedies he proposed were of three kinds,—instruction for the children of these classes, protection for themselves, and reasonable facilities to encourage and stimulate their industry. With the view of administering these remedies, he suggested a council, or department, or standing committee, independent of party, and unaffected by political changes; and he called upon the House, instead of lavishing money in erecting gaols and workhouses, and in experiments upon hardened criminals, to try a remedial process upon the young and uncontaminated.

Mr. TRELAWNY opposed the motion. Giving Mr. Slaney credit for benevolent motives, he considered the scheme an impracticable one, originating in an amiable self-deception, and that it could have no other effect than to excite false hopes and expectations.

Sir G. GREY likewise bore testimony to the benevolence and sincerity of Mr. Stanley's intentions but he did not believe that his plan was a practical one for the social improvement of the poorer classes. He did not understand what were the precise duties he would impose upon the standing committee, which would probably overwhelm Parliament with blue-books, leaving it as helpless in this matter as now.

Mr. SOTHERTON concurred in believing that the objects now sought could be better obtained by private than by Parliamentary agencies. Mr. HUME did not expect any benefit from legislative interference in the matter. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES did not wish the Government to assume the initiative, but considered it their duty to assist in remedying the social evils that now prevailed. Mr. W. F. CAMPBELL opposed the motion, as calling into existence a new unpaid commission, to review a question which a multitude of private authorities had already developed in its whole extent. Mr. STANFORD thought the House and the Government had not paid the subject the attention which its importance deserved, and supported the motion for appointing a committee.

After some further conversation Mr. SLANEY consented to withdraw his motion.

THE FRANCHISE.—In reply to an appeal from Lord J. RUSSELL, urging that the subject had already been very amply and recently discussed, Sir DE LAZY EVANS consented to withdraw his motion, for conferring the franchise on every payer of rates and

taxes. The hon. member, however, declared his intention of bringing the subject before the House on the first opportunity after Easter.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.—Mr. MAC-  
KINNON moved for a select committee to ascertain  
the best postal route for communication between  
London and Paris. Contrasting the time required  
for letters sent by the general post to reach Paris  
via Calais with the rapid transit frequently accom-  
plished by the newspaper expresses which travelled  
by way of Boulogne, the hon. member strongly ad-  
vocated the adoption of the last-named route. The  
Hon. W. COWPER offered no objection to the ap-  
pointment of the committee, but observed that the  
chief object to be secured was, not so much the  
greatest possible rapidity upon certain occasions as  
the attainment of a regular and certain means of  
communication. He suggested that the Ostend and  
north of Europe routes should be included among the  
subjects for investigation by the committee. Sir G.  
CLERK recommended the preservation of Dover har-  
bour as the point of departure for the mails. Mr.  
HUME suggested that the penny postage system  
ought to be extended to all the colonies of Great  
Britain. The motion was agreed to.

**CORPORATION REFORM.**—Mr. Ald. SIDNEY then moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish fines and stamp duties on the admission of freemen into corporations of cities and boroughs in England, and Wales. He did not propose to interfere with the property or the privileges of municipal corporations, but to remove a source of great injury to the poorer classes of electors. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, it would be a waste of time to allow this bill to be introduced, which had been originally a private bill, confined to the city of London; but in order to avoid expense and the necessity of giving notice to all parties interested, the bill now interfered with the municipal property and rights of all the corporations in England and Wales, compelling them to do what they had power to effect of their own authority. Mr. FORSTER, Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr. HUME, and Sir B. HALL, spoke shortly upon the subject of the bill, which Alderman SIDNEY offered to withdraw; but the ATTORNEY-GENERAL objecting, the motion was negatived.

**REPEAL OF THE TIMBER DUTIES.—DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT.**—Mr. MITCHELL moved for a committee to inquire, with a view to their total repeal, into the duties levied upon timber used in shipbuilding. The loss to the revenue from the remission of those duties he calculated at £35,000 per annum, at the utmost; while the relief to the British shipbuilder and timber merchant would be considerable and just. Mr. HEADLAM seconded the motion. Mr. LABOUCHERE would not enter into any controversy upon the principle involved in this motion. It would, he said, be a dereliction from his duty if he allowed his speech to convey to any member of the House any distinct idea of the intentions of the Government with regard to these duties. He urged the postponement of the discussion until after the financial statement had been laid before Parliament. Mr. CARDWELL supported the motion, on the Protectionist plea of justice to British industry. The shipping interest was now exposed to unlimited competition, and ought to be relieved from paying duties upon the raw material. Mr. HUME also supported the motion, as removing one more of the fetters upon industry. Mr. HENLEY said that the evils of competition were now beginning to be discovered. He wondered where the discoveries would end. Every interest was pressing forward its claims to have a nibble out of the surplus anticipated in the Exchequer. After a few words from Mr. J. SANDARS, Mr. J. CLAY, and Mr. WYLD, the House divided:—Ayes, 45; noes, 32; majority against Government, 13. The 19th inst. was fixed for the House going into committee.

Mr. STANFORD was stating his reasons for not bringing in his bill upon the audit of railway accounts, when, the House being counted, and only 31 members being present, an adjournment took place, at 10 o'clock.

THE MONTHLY RETURNS OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION, published this morning, up to February 5th, continue to be satisfactory, and prove that employment is steadily increasing. The total declared value of all the exported articles enumerated in the table for the three months compared in the return is for the month ending—

February 5, 1848	£3,373,713
— 1849	3,211,146
— 1850	4,069,431

LORD CAMPBELL having been appointed by her Majesty Lord Chief Justice of England, in the room of Lord Denman, was, yesterday morning, rung out of Lincoln's-inn.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT paid a visit yesterday to the ex-King and Queen of the French, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, where the exiles are at present sojourning.

It is now positively arranged that Jenny Lind is to visit the United States.

**OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.**—The new tubular bridge was opened yesterday at dawn, with complete success—the first train, consisting of three powerful engines, carrying Mr. Stephenson, who drove the first engine, passing through at six o'clock a.m.

**PROPOSED LODGING-HOUSES IN CHELSEA.**—The rector of Upper Chelsea, the Rev. Richard Burgess, has arranged to build several lodging-houses in that parish, the rooms in which, with various conveniences, will be let at 1s. 6d. per week. — *The Builder*.

A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen met at the institution connected with this body, 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury, last evening, to "converse" on the present condition of the educational controversy. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and, after a few observations, called upon

Mr. CHILDS to speak on the political and religious aspect of the subject. He remarked that the present educational movement dated from the introduction of Sir J. Graham's Factory Bill, and the institution of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education—a body, it should be observed, which had never received the direct authority of the Legislature; but performed the functions of a Ministry of Instruction, without its name and responsibility.

It had worked, as was predicted, most disastrously—at all events, so far as the principle was concerned. No class of persons was satisfied. The Church of England party, notwithstanding that they had received four-fifths of all the money granted, were excited to a most extraordinary degree; the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society felt, to say the least, uneasy; and the Wesleyan body were apprehensive. Mr. Fox's bill—of rather the reception it had met with from the Government and from all classes of public men—was a still more significant sign of the times. It boldly proposed to distinguish between secular and religious education, and to make State-provision for the former. By permitting the introduction of the bill, the Government had virtually given its sanction to that principle. Now, the great body of Nonconformists agreed with the Church of England party in this if in nothing else—that the distinction was unsound in theory and impossible in practice. The Borough-road School had been started on a large and catholic principle, and was supported among others by Unitarians, on the understanding that while the Bible was used as a reading-book, Trinitarian doctrines should not be inculcated. But to avoid the latter was found so impracticable that many Unitarians had seceded from the society. The committee had no wish to violate the spirit of their constitution, but it was found simply impossible to prevent Christian men, with the Bible in their hands teaching those fundamental Christian truths which were so obvious in its pages. A document had recently appeared in Scotland, subscribed by many names of note, which seemed to be only an engagement when any solution of these difficulties should be discovered, to act upon the principle ascertained. Why could not the various parties, religious and political, thus painfully divided on so important a subject, recognise the simple truth of voluntarism—that to teach the young was as much a religious matter as to preach to adults, and as such the peculiar mission of the Church, and therefore to be committed to the power and fidelity of religious conviction and benevolence?

Dr. Massie was disposed to look on Mr. Fox's bill as simply a manœuvre—a red herring drawn across the trail—put forth in the hope that voluntary educationists would squabble about its details; principle it had none. In the speech with which it was introduced, there was a compromise with all principles. Secular education was boldly distinguished from religious; but it was also represented that the former would be made subservient to the latter. He (Dr. Massie) related what he deemed a significant as well as an amusing incident connected with the introduction of the bill. When asked by the Speaker who brought up the bill with him, Mr. Fox replied, "Mr. Henry," which the Speaker mistaking, called for "Mr. Henley." That gentleman, of course, would have nothing to do with it; and Mr. Henry was then applied to. That gentleman was the chairman of the Lancashire School Association, from whom the measure really emanated. Mr. Fox had done great injustice to the Congregational body, in stating that they had failed to raise the £200,000 proposed for educational purposes. They had really spent and distributed double that amount, though only £130,000 had been spent in building schools. Dr. Massie further expressed his regret that no member of either House had sufficient understanding of, or faith in, the voluntary principle to advocate there its application to education; especially was he chagrined at the desertion, or at least inconsistency, of the Free-trade party.

Mr. SCOBLE illustrated the probable operation of any State-education scheme, by reference to the working of educational grants in the colonies of Guiana, Trinidad, &c., in the first of which, the Congregationalists alone refusing Government aid, their schools were almost destroyed.

The Rev. J. UNWIN and Mr. CRUICKSHANK, the Principals of the Training School, made some very excellent general remarks on the social position and moral qualifications necessary to an effective teacher.

The Rev. Mr. VINEY and Mr. CARTER also spoke briefly; after which the company separated.

THE ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR, ABERDEEN, has been made in favour of Sheriff Gordon, who had a majority of 72 over his opponent, the author of the Latter-day Pamphlets—Thomas Carlyle.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

We are but moderately supplied with Grain and Flour this week, nevertheless, such are the dull accounts from the provincial and country markets received this morning, that the trade here is extremely heavy, with a tendency to further decline in prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,070 qrs.; Foreign, 2,430 qrs. Barley—English, 2,240 qrs. Oats—English, 2,710 qrs.; Irish, 1,300 qrs.; Foreign, 410 qrs. Flour—3,824 sacks



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Poor Man." The subject is largely insisted upon in Mr. Miall's "British Churches in relation to the British People."

"A Visitor." Do Dissenters, then, value the reading of the Church Service over the graves of their deceased friends?

"A Constant Reader of the *Nonconformist* from its commencement." If we were to publish his letter, we should be overwhelmed with similar communications.

"John Anderson." The lines attach too much importance to a mere rumour.

"Indignans." We have no space for such discussions at the present busy season.

"Frank." The grave.

"A Hearer of Mr. Hinton, of seven years' standing," should send his letter to the *Banner*. It is obviously inconvenient for us to open our columns in reply to letters which appear in that paper.

"A. H. Y." We really do not see the slightest objection, unless there is an objection also to singing.

We have not room for the article on Copyright this week.

"A Tiller of the Soil." The Parliamentary recess is the season during which we are most disposed to welcome poetry.

"Stephen Davis." We cannot discover what object his letter can accomplish.

"D. J." must be content with the same answer as that given to the last correspondent but one.

We are obliged to defer Mr. Thompson's letter till next week.

"J. H." Melrose. We learn that the honourable member has stated that he will bring forward his motion after Easter.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850.

#### SUMMARY.

OUR readers will naturally expect from us, in the opening of the present week's Summary, as concise a description as we are able to furnish of the bill for popular education which Mr. Fox, the member for Oldham, obtained leave, on Tuesday se'nnight, to bring in to the House of Commons. The measure, first, sets in motion the school inspectors to report on the existing means of secular education in each parish. Wherever a deficiency is pointed out, the overseers are to receive orders to call a meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Education, consisting of from five to fifteen members. To the committee thus appointed is assigned the task of drawing up a plan for supplying the deficiency, subject, however, to the Committee of Privy Council. In these cases, all the children of each parish may be educated free of cost—the schoolmaster and mistress being allowed a salary of £100 a year for every fifty pupils. The local committee is authorized also to establish infant schools for children under seven, and adult evening schools for persons above thirteen years of age. The expenses are to be defrayed by a school-rate, to be levied in the same manner as that for the poor. To the local committee power is given to appoint and remove schoolmasters and mistresses, to allot prizes and certificates of proficiency, and to manage the general superintendence of education for the parish; and from them, annual reports of all their proceedings, and accounts of their expenditure and receipts, are to be required. Where no committee has been elected, or the plan proposed by them is disapproved, it is provided that the Committee of Privy Council shall act instead. Such is the bare outline of this new scheme, the merit of which is, that it leaves education very much in the power of local bodies, and destroys all chance of putting it as an instrument of patronage into the hands of the Government.

In the article below we have asked for some show of argument in favour of the principle of this measure. As yet, we have seen none whatever; and we must confess to our strong repugnance to an assumption, without proof, of so serious a point.

Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary reform—upon which, also, we have commented more at length elsewhere—was discussed on Thursday night. The speech of the venerable member for Montrose was carefully prepared, abounded with statistical

information, and set forth the inconsistencies of our present system of representation in a striking light. Sir George Grey evidently felt that his position was untenable, at least in argument; and he was better able to taunt Mr. Hume with stopping short of universal suffrage, than to furnish reasons for allowing things to go on as they are. His effort was a miserable failure, and so it seems to have been felt, even in the House. Mr. Page Wood, in a speech of considerable power and impressiveness, pointed out to Ministers the propriety of doing something more than object to every plan of reform proposed by others, and of furnishing some clue to their own intentions. This brought up Lord John Russell, who appears to have deemed the occasion worthy of more than usual effort. He reviewed the objects kept in view by the framers of the Reform Bill. He admitted that it was susceptible of improvement. He gave as his reason for not mooting the question this session his fear that it would swallow up all other questions, and he again intimated his belief that there was no very strong desire on the part of the public for a change, at present, in the representative system. The other speakers were Sir Joshua Walsley, who, we omitted to mention, seconded the motion, and who delivered a speech of great force, Mr. Roebuck, who indulged, as is common with him, in the utterance of strange paradoxes on questions but remotely connected with the subject, Mr. F. O'Connor, who praised himself, and Mr. Bernal Osborne, whose every sentence flashed wit and satire. A motion for the adjournment of the debate was made, but the House was clamorous for a division. The result of it showed a gain of some dozen votes to the cause of reform; the numbers being 242 against the motion, and 96 in support of it.

The better part of two evenings has been consumed in committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill—the new Protectionist opposition being apparently determined that if the measure passes at all, it shall be mauled and delayed as much as possible. Thus far they have succeeded in their object, although their opposition has not been so openly obstructive as it was on Monday week. During Friday and Monday the House got through six clauses of the bill, which contains upwards of one hundred, so that there is but a slender probability of the measure passing through both branches of the legislature. The Protectionists know what they are fighting for, and although the increase in the franchise is only large enough to rescue the counties and smaller towns of Ireland from the actual nomination of the landlord interest, it will, if passed, endanger their success at another general election. We think, therefore, we may set it down as certain that the bill will not be passed, and as equally certain that the Whig Government will not resign in consequence. Without, however, too much anticipating the future, Monday night's debate is worthy of notice, as exposing at the same time the real character of the bill and the pretences of Ministers. It appears that the amended county franchise is a great improvement on the old plan, but that the proposition to make an £8 rating the qualification of the borough vote, would virtually disfranchise many boroughs. Under the new Irish "Reform" Bill the whole borough voters of Ireland will not exceed 48,000 altogether, and only two or three large towns would contain a constituency of above 300. To ameliorate this evil, Mr. Reynolds proposed a £5 rating, which would be nearly equivalent to a £10 qualification in England. But Ministers were inexorable. In vain they were told that the £8 qualification would disfranchise several constituencies, and would be the source of great corruption. Lord John Russell had two conclusive replies—Mr. Reynolds's amendment would be fatal to the measure, and if a £5 franchise were granted for Ireland, it would be asked for England! So that Ireland must rest content with a borough franchise which enables some 18,000 voters to return 33 members to the Imperial Parliament!

The only other topic of importance which has come under discussion in the House of Commons is the bill of Mr. Stuart Wortley, for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister; upon which the reader will find a brief article in the Ecclesiastical department of our paper.

The Lords have been attending to the affairs of religion and education. On Thursday, the Bishop of St. Asaph, on the bringing up of the report on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill, took occasion to say, that "no men in the country worked harder than the bishops," and to urge the importance of increasing their number. Our humorous contemporary, the *Examiner*, observes thereupon that "the Church is obviously running to mitre; and the danger is that the head will become too large for the body;" and recommends, as an infallible mode of checking this tendency, to allow the bishops to share amongst them, in any such proportions as may seem good to themselves, the whole of their revenues, amounting to £130,000 a year. We should then see, says the *Examiner*, bishops swallowing up bishops, and the consummation would be that the whole wealth of the

hierarchy would be rolled-up in one goodly archbishop, who would suffice for the whole episcopal fund. There is a grave truth at the bottom of this lively satire—a truth which every day's experience does much to illustrate. But the noble Lords have had a talk, also, upon the quarrel between the National School Association and the Committee of Privy Council. Some of them wish a select committee of the Lords to inquire into the nature of the difference between the two parties, and, if possible, to bring about a reconciliation. Lord Lansdowne, in refusing his assent to the proposition, for the present, at least, exposed the wilful misrepresentations which had been given to the world, by those who took the lead at the public meeting recently held at Willis's Rooms. It appears that more than four-fifths of the grant annually made for educational purposes are absorbed by Church of England schools, and that they yet complain of being defrauded of their fair proportion of the spoil. Ministers, we should think, are growing sick of their Minutes in Council. They chose to turn the cold shoulder to Dissenters, and the only reward given to them by those whom they sought to favour, is incessant worry, misrepresentation, and menace. They are rightly served.

Another Ten-hours' Bill agitation has been originated, in consequence of the late decision in the Court of Exchequer, by which the legality of the relay system is sustained. We know not how the Legislature can consistently refuse to make good the promise which their last act on this question contained, but which legal subtlety has made of no effect. We are opposed to all interference of Government between the employers and the employed; but we are even more strongly opposed to deluding vast multitudes by an act which professes to cede their demands, but which does so in so bungling a manner as to rob it of all practical value. The experiment having been deliberately and solemnly resolved upon, should, in justice to all parties, be fairly tried. It is unworthy to set it aside by a mere quirk.

Our readers will see a communication, in our foreign intelligence column, respecting the annexation movement in Canada. The question touched upon is far too serious to be dealt with in a cursory manner. We will therefore defer any remarks of our own upon it till next week.

#### WANTED, A FOUNDATION.

ANOTHER great scheme for the education of the people has been broached. Again, therefore, the subject demands attention. This time, however, the form in which it has been raised is fair and unexceptionable—such as may conduce, we hope, to calmer and more searching discussion than it has yet received. Mr. W. J. Fox, on Tuesday se'nnight, after a speech of great ability and remarkably conciliatory in tone, obtained leave to bring in a bill, the general object of which is, by means of local rating, to supply deficiency, wherever it may be proved to exist, in educational instrumentality. The principle, therefore, to be debated, on the motion for a second reading of the bill is—"Can the authority of law be rightly exerted to provide means of secular instruction for the people?" This is the question which the member for Oldham, and those who are prepared to vote with him, should apply themselves to answer, for it is on the affirmative of this that his measure rests.

We most respectfully suggest to him and his friends that it behoves him to give this question fair and full consideration. It ought not to be begged. It has been keenly disputed by many who, even if nothing be due to them personally, have publicly set forth arguments which, as yet, have received no reply. That it is the duty of the State to furnish means of instruction to its subjects is certainly not a self-evident proposition. If it be true that any such obligation does devolve on the State, it is capable of being proved, to the conviction, at least, of unbiassed and intelligent minds. Mr. Fox is a philosopher, as well as a politician—and to clearness of insight into the essential principle of a question, he adds the rare power of making it stand out palpably to the view of others. The circumstances under which he has introduced the subject, its gravity, and his own qualifications to do justice to his opinions, seem to us to demand of him a frank, manful, and thorough handling of this topic. We take the liberty of reminding him that he has not yet touched it—we believe, indeed, that so far as those who concur with him are concerned, it is still virgin soil, unturned to this hour, and we suggest that not only will careful argument on this head very fitly precede the motion for the second reading of his bill, but deliberate omission or serious lack of it, will supply plausible ground for presuming that he is consciously weak just where he ought to be strongest.

Perhaps Mr. Fox will allow us to specify an example or two of the *non sequitur* class of arguments, common enough in the mouths of State educationists, and often enlarged upon with much unction, which, nevertheless, are unsatisfactory to





many who desire to feel their footing on this question, and which, therefore, we hope he will have the candour to avoid.

After the speech with which he honoured the House of Commons and charmed the public, on the introduction of his measure, we are not at all apprehensive that he will dilate upon the advantages of education. They are so fully admitted and appreciated on all hands, that Mr. Fox's good taste will suffice to preserve him from superfluous effort in this direction. But, we submit, that universal recognition of the benefits arising from early and judicious training ought not to be treated as necessarily bearing upon the point at issue. And yet it often is. Many advocates of a national scheme of education appear to imagine that when they have shown education to be a great good, they have proved what was required of them. Would it not be well to try this style of argument with other things? For instance, regular employment of all who depend upon, and are capable of it, is a *desideratum* second in importance to very few that can be named as affecting the order, morality, and happiness of the people—but surely our admission of the fact does not carry us one step towards the conclusion that such employment ought to be provided by law. Healthy domestic discipline is highly conducive to correct and virtuous habits—but that does not prove, nor even go to prove, that we should do wisely to clothe district committees with legal authority to see it enforced. The people would be greatly benefited by education, just as they would also by regular employment and domestic discipline. If the good of the thing done, be a legitimate reason for attempting to do it by law, why is it not tried in the latter instances? If it be not of itself a sufficient reason, then it ought not to be put forward as though it were. Something more distinctive is required.

We will take leave to add, notwithstanding the host of talent, and the weight of authority we are compelled to confront, that the principle of Mr. Fox's bill is not to be logically affirmed by demonstrating the failure of voluntary effort, or in other words, of social benevolence, in regard to popular education. It would seem that such is supposed to be the case—and hence, we observe in the leading members of the Lancashire School Association, in the *Daily News*, and, we regret to say, in the honourable member for Oldham himself, a disposition to underrate what has been done, and what is being done, to provide the people with means of instruction by spontaneous zeal. Mr. Fox, as the editor of the *Leeds Mercury* has shown most conclusively, has indulged in a looseness of statistical statement, intended to prove the weakness of the voluntary principle, which does little credit to his accuracy of investigation—whilst all who think with him overlook the very obvious facts—first, that the importance of educating the masses is a general conviction of but few years standing; and secondly, that although social benevolence has not, as yet, overtaken the need occasioned by previous ages of neglect, it has rapidly increased both the amount and the efficiency of its exertions. But we waive this. We shall suppose a case of failure made out, as grievous as the most indiscreet advocate of national education might assume. And we submit that nothing is done, until it has first been proved that whatever social benevolence ought to furnish to those who need it, but does not, may be properly and wisely supplied by law. Now, is this admitted as a rule? Take, for example, the numerous social evils which different Associations are attempting to put down, and which, unfortunately, flourish in spite of all counteracting exertions. Would it be wise to legislate for their extinction? Or, to put our meaning in a yet more definite form:—Suppose it to have been clearly made out that Infirmarys, Dispensaries, and similar medical institutions, were quite insufficient to meet the wants of the sick poor, would it be a fair deduction from such premises, that it is the duty of the State to erect a medical establishment for supplying the poor with advice and physic? If so, what private concerns of the people ought not law to superintend? If not, what is the peculiar attribute of education which constitutes it an exception? We have had more than enough of vapid declamation on this point—we now request something like accurate discrimination.

Again, in attempting to substantiate the principle of his bill, it will become the member for Oldham to estimate the true worth of the argument commonly deduced from the concurrence of statistics between crime and ignorance. It is an incontestable fact, no doubt, that the uninstructed class furnishes by far the greater proportion of the criminal class—let it go for as much as it is worth! It is quite as true, however, that squalid destitution is as marked a feature of the class, as lack of instruction. Now, it is neither fair, nor statesman-like, nor philosophical, to blink the poverty, and to look exclusively at the ignorance, as the main cause of crime. Facts, so far as they are known, rebuke this onesidedness. Nor is it reasonable to assume that education will cure the evil so long as

the physical condition of the class remains unaltered. Nay, more! It is difficult to imagine how an educational process of a national kind can be made to reach this natural seed-plot of criminals—and hence, with a vast body of *proletaires* in our midst, to talk of emptying our gaols by filling our schools is really little better than a fashionable clap-trap. At all events, it will hardly, we think, be contended that education will do more to diminish crime than would wholesome and decent habitations, fixed employment, and sufficient food. Now, what we want to know, and what we cannot prevail upon our Lancashire friends to tell us, is, why law should furnish the first, but should not undertake the last. Perhaps the member for Oldham, when he prefaces his motion for the second reading of his bill, will give us the desired information.

The honourable member is proposing to embody in law a principle in regard to the education of the people which he repudiates in regard to their food, their employment, and their health, and which many of his followers emphatically repudiate in regard to their religion. We have a right, therefore, to demand, both of him and them, a statement of the reasons which induce them to put education in the exceptional list. If they decline this, we can only say that they are attempting to legislate on a basis which they have no reason to rely upon as secure, and which in other, and not more important, matters, they have themselves proved to be unsound and fallacious.

#### FALSE POSITIONS FEEBLY MAINTAINED.

SINCERITY is strength. In proportion to the depth of a man's convictions is the loftiness of his aims and the width of his achievements. The measure of his earnestness is the momentum of his force. Hence it is that enthusiasts are almost irresistible and always invincible; and that a fanatic is only to be conquered, or even quieted, by contriving to inject into him somewhat of doubt or distrust. So long as he feels confident that his particular position is in harmony with universal principles, his defences are impregnable and his assaults resistless; but the consciousness, or even the suspicion, of having got awry—of not standing parallel with his own perceptions of absolute truth and right—though it will not blot and burden like the sense of positive self-condemnation, will yet weaken and dispirit. A flaw in a cannon, whatever its calibre and range, spoils it—a cracked bell is a ridicule and a nuisance. False positions, necessarily, are as feebly defended as they are easily assailed.

Never was the sentiment better exemplified than by last Thursday's debate on Mr. Hume's motion. Feebleness was the characteristic of the leading speeches on both sides; and that characteristic was obviously attributable to another—half-heartedness, self-dissatisfaction. Neither party felt that it was standing on ground which it could hope or wish to maintain. Nearly every speaker on behalf of the motion set out with expressing his wish that it had asked much more, and went on to sustain it by arguments which applied to what he wished rather than to what he asked—whilst every speaker on the opposite side objected that it went too far for present safety, and not far enough for a final settlement. Mr. Hume complained that only five-sixths of the male adult population are represented, and pleaded for the extension of the suffrage to every one who paid poor-rates, but argued from reason and testimony that it belonged of right to every one taxed at all. Sir G. Grey nibbled at Mr. Hume's statistics, and affected to tremble for the safety of the crown and constitution if two or three million new voters were created. Mr. Drummond, with his customary eccentricity, lamented the growing power of democratic influences, prophesied their universal triumph, and regretted that the appendages to the motion would not allow him to vote for its principal clause. Mr. Page Wood and Mr. Roebuck, by advocating concessions apart from principles, foreshadowed the course which those of the Whigs who are wise in their generation will pursue. Lord John Russell repudiated the idea of finality, carefully abstained from cutting off his own retreat, and rested the defence of his do-nothing policy on the principle of doing but one thing at a time. Throughout the whole debate it was not once denied that the condition of the representation is scandalous and self-contradictory. A plea for procrastination was the best that could be put in—a warning against the danger of sudden changes the only response evoked. Toryism was silent—Conservatism made no sign. An adverse majority of 146 was the only reply vouchsafed to a demand the only fault of which is its moderation—a reply that may be recalled and revoked at the bidding of either of the chiefs of faction, when needful for his ends.

Seeing, then, that the debate was thus encouraging from its very negative character, and the division, from its increase, however trifling, on the right side—our dissatisfaction with it may seem churlish and unreasonable. We are dissatisfied

that so little use was made of the opportunity presented for pressing on the Ministry the excuse they almost invited for early concessions. In metaphor and in prosaic statement it was declared from the Treasury benches, that the people cared not about Parliamentary reform; that when they did it would be time enough for the House seriously to consider it. We are not insensible to the shuffling littleness of the taunt. When the people speak out, they are told to wait awhile—nothing can be granted to clamour; when their representatives quietly ask for them, they are told that nothing is wanted—alteration is premature till it can no longer be delayed. But neither are we pleased to see those representatives—formidable in numbers, and still more so from circumstances—meekly accepting the rebuff, and allowing themselves to be put down as troublesome theorists or popularity-hunting grievance-mongers. They have among them able speakers—why, then, permit one night's debate to close the discussion? A little firmness would have silenced the noisy calls for a division which, we are told, greeted the mover of an adjournment. The Ministerialists had good cause to hurry on the division, since every speech they uttered could but damage them; but why should Lord Nugent content himself with voting for principles he is so well qualified to vindicate by speech? and, if Messrs. Cobden and Bright were not prepared to give unreserved support to a movement which must prevail before those with which they are identified can be successful, could not George Thompson have told the House what he has witnessed of popular union and enthusiasm on behalf of even this mutilated charter? Why this squeamishness—gentlemen of the people's party—in using the forms of the House for the promotion of public interests? Why this fear of being reproached with factious opposition—this terror of being brow-beaten by a Ministry that lives only on your sufferance? Their own journals tell you, morning after morning, that you are their dependence—that the concessions you seek will be granted with eagerness if necessary to insure your support against the dreaded Disraeli—then wherefore so persevering in gratuitous service, so backward to purchase for yourselves a goodly renown, and for your countrymen an instalment of their rights?

We are not sorry that this annual Parliamentary experiment is over for this year, and that again we have to turn to the people. If by them the challenge virtually thrown out by Lord John Russell be neglected, we shall be grieved and disappointed. A few weeks more, however, and the Conference will meet; and we will venture to hope that its earnest deliberations will give birth to a spirit alike discreet and powerful enough to disarm all opposition, and to achieve an early victory.

#### AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT—THE WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

WE have frequently of late alluded to the principle of co-operation as destined, whether in contradistinction from, or in modified conjunction with, that of competition—to furnish a practical solution to the great economical and social problems of the present age. We are much gratified to perceive that not only are many individuals and sections of the class most deeply interested, intently studying and warmly debating the question, but that practical experiments are being made with a view to its decision. We regard them with much interest, and shall watch them with attention and solicitude.

One of the last and most important of these experiments is the "Working Tailors' Association," established in Castle-street, Oxford-street. The Association arose, we are informed, from the anxiety of a few journeymen tailors to rescue themselves and their order from exposure to the intense wretchedness described by the *Morning Chronicle* commissioner, and with which we have recently made our readers familiar. This they seek to accomplish, not by legislative interference, but by their own exertions, aided only, at starting, by the temporary assistance of public-spirited, benevolent men. That assistance has been afforded them by several clergymen and gentlemen at the west-end of London, with whom some of them had been engaged in amicable discussion on social and religious subjects. Sufficient capital being thus provided, these workmen have taken spacious, healthy premises, in which they work together, under an elected overseer, a given number of hours. The goods they make and sell, they undertake to be of such quality and cheapness as to rival even the "dishonourable" part of the trade. They calculate, nevertheless, on reaping a comfortable maintenance for themselves and families, by the equitable division of their returns at certain intervals; and, besides, to repay the capital advanced them, and to devote one-third of their net profits to the extension of their numbers and the promotion of their principle. They will conscientiously abstain from pushing their hours of work beyond those consistent with health, or of encroaching on the religious rest of the Lord's-day. They



profess a desire to injure the trade of no fair employer, but to serve the public well, while they most effectually promote their own welfare. They appeal—as well they may—to their fellow workmen for countenance and support, on the ground that they are engaged in a work in which the great cause of labour is deeply concerned.

We repeat, that we regard their attempt with admiration and hope. We praise them that they prefer energetic self-effort to dependence on what we deem the mischievous and unjust intervention of governmental authority, or the inadequate and degrading reception of ordinary benevolence. We exhort them to work together in a spirit of mutual self-respect and self-denial—to demonstrate the practicability, as well as to exhibit the beauty, of the principle on which they are united; remembering that if the success of their experiment will contribute incalculably to the advancement of their order, as well as to their personal welfare, so also will its failure—from causes which they can repress, but to which many predict they will succumb—proportionably retard the establishment of that new era towards which they aspire.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF LONDON.**—It will be seen by our Parliamentary report that the petition against the return of Baron Rothschild has been withdrawn. We believe that Lord John Russell has only postponed the re-introduction of his measure for the admission of Jews into Parliament until this step has been taken, and that the bill of last session will now be again brought forward, and this time, it is hoped, with better success.—*Times*.

**THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL** agreed, on Thursday, to subscribe £600 towards the fund for carrying out the Industrial Exhibition of 1861. Mr. Deputy Lott had proposed £1,000 subscription; Mr. Alderman Lawrance proposed to postpone the subject till after the August recess, but was overruled by 71 to 32. The lower sum was proposed by Mr. Lambert Jones as a medium course, and voted by a large majority.

**THE GREAT EXPOSITION OF 1861.**—Among other "news" connected with this subject, we may mention that the artisans of Manchester (and no doubt those of other places also) are already "making purses," in order to have funds wherewith to meet the expenses of a visit to the metropolis to view and study the exhibition. It is said "indeed" that "half Manchester will spend a week in London." It is intimated by the railway companies—of Leeds as well as Manchester—that they mean to issue return tickets for 10s. each, available for a week; and, further, it is in contemplation by the Manchester Committee to take several furnished houses in London, for a period, in order to accommodate safely and comfortably the visitors from their town.—*Art Journal*.

**THE PROPOSED NEW CEMETERY.**—It has been known for some time past that a public cemetery was about to be made to the extent, in the first instance, of 400 acres, at Abbey Wood, a beautiful spot on the South bank of the river Thames, between Woolwich and Erith. When the examination of the ground took place, it was considered to be for a private company, but now there is a reason to suppose it is the place recommended, although not named, in the report of the Board of Health.—*Morning Herald*.

**ALBERT PARK AND FINSBURY EMBANKMENT.**—A preliminary meeting of several influential residents of the borough of Finsbury was held on Friday evening, at Canonbury Tavern, Islington, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan, as proposed by Mr. Lloyd, for the formation of a park in the neighbourhood of Highbury; Charles Woodward, Esq., in the chair. The proposal was unanimously approved, and Mr. Lloyd instructed to communicate with the parishes of St. Luke, Islington, and Clerkenwell, regarding it, and report the result of his proceedings. It was stated at the meeting that the population of the borough was 300,000.

**MR. FEAROUS O'CONNOR AND THE LAND SCHEME.**—On Sunday last Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Magrath attended a meeting of the members of this concern, in the People's Institute, Ancoats, Manchester. Mr. O'Connor entered into a lengthened explanation of the various proceedings which have recently taken place with reference to this plan, and, after detailing the facts, assured the members present that the whole of the money subscribed should be refunded—every member should have the full 20s. in the pound paid. This statement was received with much cheering. He also added, that the committee of the House of Commons had reported in favour of his being allowed to wind up the affairs of the company without being charged the usual expenses in such cases. During the day a subscription was made towards defraying the expenses of the late trial, which amounted to £10 2s. 6d. The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

**THE FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY** sent out their first party on Monday week, by the ship "Culloden," for Port Phillip. The individuals selected for this first experiment, were thirty-eight in number, and are described as young women of excellent character. The ship selected for them carries out a number of other emigrants, and it is said to be the determination of the society thus to draft off their protégées in the ordinary vessels sailing for Australia, rather than to charter ships specially to carry those only who receive the assistance of the society.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### MR. FOX'S EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

Mr. Fox laid before the House the following grossly inaccurate statements:—

Through means of the noble lord, the foreign secretary, and the Minutes of the Council on Education, he was enabled to give the proportion borne by the children at school to the entire population in various countries of Europe and in some of the states of America. This proportion was:—In Prussia, 1 in 6; in Bavaria, 1 in 7 at day-schools, and reckoning every kind of elementary school, 1 in 5; in Holland, 1 in 8 at public schools, besides those under private tuition; in Belgium, 1 in 9; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 5; in Massachusetts, 1 in 6½ [it is 1 in 4½]. The very highest estimate of the most sanguine calculator of the proportion in England—he meant Mr. Baines—only gave it at 1 in 8½; to make out this proportion every kind of school, day and Sunday-school, had to be reckoned, and there was great reason to believe that it was very inaccurate, and that 1 in 13 would be much nearer the mark. Not only would he direct attention to the general deficiency of education, but to its exceeding irregularity. It was not the same in any two counties, nor in different parishes of the same town, nor in different classes of the working people. In the localities where most attention had been paid to this subject, it was reported that in the district of Vauxhall, Liverpool, the proportion attending day-schools was 1 in 11½; in Blackfriars, Salford, 1 in 36; in the diocese of Chester, 1 in 20; in Sheffield, 1 in 11; in Manchester, 1 in 14½; in Middlesex, 1 in 19½.

Now, first of all, Mr. Baines has really not been "the most sanguine calculator." His estimate of the number of day-scholars in England and Wales (formed with an avowed determination to be below the mark) was 1,976,947. But Professor Hoppus, after one of the most searching and scientifically-conducted scrutinies into all the evidence that could be found, in his "Crisis of Popular Education," declared that the number of day-scholars in England and Wales in 1846 must be 2,000,000; and Mr. Charles Knight, after a similar investigation, in the "Companion to the British Almanack for 1848," estimated the number of day-scholars at 2,200,000. Both those able men were friends of Parliamentary help to education. Following Mr. Baines in order of time, they more than bore out his estimate; and he afterwards adopted Professor Hoppus's estimate of 2,000,000 day-scholars, though really believing that Mr. Knight was nearer the truth.

Next, there is not the slightest pretence for Mr. Fox's assertion that Mr. Baines's calculation included "every kind of school, day and Sunday-school." So entirely incorrect is this, so opposed to the ever-recurring and plain statements in all that Mr. Baines has published on the subject, that it is evident Mr. Fox cannot have read what was thus published. Mr. Baines has stated over and over again that the number of Sunday-scholars in England and Wales is 2,000,000, and the number of day-scholars the same; but that vast numbers attended the Sunday-schools for years after they had left the day-schools; and that, on the other hand, the children of the upper and middle classes, who attended day-schools, did not attend Sunday-schools. Professor Hoppus concluded, from his investigations, that if all the children were reckoned who were attending either day-school or Sunday-school (and not counting the same children twice over), the number would be 3,290,000, which, compared with the population (17,026,024 in 1846) would be 1 scholar to every 5 of the population. Mr. Charles Knight carried up the combined number of Sunday and day-scholars to 3,500,000—which would show more than 1 scholar to every 5 of the population. Mr. Baines made no estimate of the combined numbers of Sunday and day-scholars, but he stated, in his lecture "On the Progress and Efficiency of Voluntary Education in England," after quoting Professor Hoppus, Mr. C. Knight, and Mr. Vaughan:—

I believe, with Dr. Vaughan, that nearly all Sunday-scholars receive day-school instruction at some period of their lives; and if so, nearly all the children of the poor must be in that case. All these facts and calculations concur to show that there is but an inconsiderable number of children absolutely destitute of education; and of course there is a still smaller number destitute of the opportunity of acquiring it.

The facts quoted by Mr. Fox himself relative to the children in the cotton-mills of Manchester and the convicts in the prison of Pentonville, fully support this opinion. In 474 cotton-mills, no less than 82½ per cent. of the whole number of operatives (old and young) could read; and among the prisoners—the very lowest class of the population—out of 500, only 71 had never attended school; and the remaining 429 had been at school on the average more than four years!

Again, Mr. Fox expresses his belief that the proportion of day-scholars to population is not 1 to 8½, but that "1 in 13 would be much nearer the mark." Now, we must say this shows a shameful degree of ignorance, and a rashness of assertion that deprives Mr. Fox of all title to authority on the subject. We have shown that Professor Hoppus estimated the day-scholars in 1846 at 2,000,000, or 1 in 8½ of the population; and that Mr. Knight estimated them at 2,200,000, which would be 1 in 7.7 of the population. But so far back as Lord Kerry's educational returns, obtained under a Parliamentary Commission in 1833, the number of day-scholars was given as 1,276,947, which, compared with the population at the time (14,400,000) was one scholar to 11.3 of the population. But Lord Kerry's returns were exceedingly defective, and much below the mark. The Manchester Statistical Society, (of which Sir James Kay Shuttleworth was a leading member), was established in 1834 for the very purpose of testing them; and it found, by a careful census, that the returns for

Manchester, Salford, Bury, and Liverpool, were at least one-third below the truth. Moreover, there has been a very large increase in the number of schools and scholars since 1833. Dr. Hook estimated the additional provision for day-scholars between 1833 and 1846 at 600,000 or 650,000. The Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Committee of Council on Education, stated that in that period schools had been built for 550,000 children with the aid of Government grants, exclusive of all that had been built without aid. The "Church School Inquiry," published last year by the National Society, stated that in Church schools alone the number of day-scholars had increased from 558,180 in 1837 to 995,865 in 1847, being an increase of 397,685 in ten years; and of course these are merely schools for the humbler class, for the most part public schools, and excluding therefore the schools for the middle and upper classes, the private schools, and the schools of Dissenters.

From the above authorities we say that Mr. Fox has committed an egregious blunder in estimating the day-scholars in England at 1 in 13. We have not the shadow of a doubt that the proportion of day-scholars to population in England was at least as 1 to 8½ in 1846, and that it is now considerably higher.

Again, Mr. Fox quotes the rate of scholars to population in several localities, "in which it was believed most education was going on," from which it would be inferred that there was an awful deficiency. We entreat the attention of our readers to the facts. Mr. Fox says, "in the district of Vauxhall, Liverpool, the proportion of children in day-schools was 1 in 11½." Now it is most delusive to pick out the worst district of a large town, and to compare the schools with the population of that precise district; inasmuch as the schools may be in other parts of the town, by no means remote, and where many of the children of those very districts attend them. In 1835-6 (14 years back) the Manchester Statistical Society found 29,464 day-scholars in Liverpool, which, compared with the population of 230,000, showed 1 day-scholar to 8 inhabitants.

Mr. Fox says, "in Blackfriars, Salford, the proportion was 1 scholar to 36 inhabitants, in the diocese of Chester 1 to 20, and in Manchester 1 to 14½." Now mark. In 1834-5 (fifteen years since) the Manchester Statistical Society found 26,660 day-scholars in Manchester and Salford, in a population of 255,000, or 1 scholar to 9½ inhabitants. In the four boroughs of Manchester, Salford, Bury, and Liverpool (constituting a large proportion of the population of the diocese of Chester), they found 66,066 day-scholars in a population of 505,000, or 1 in 9. So outrageously inaccurate and deceptive are Mr. Fox's statements.

Mr. Fox states that there is only 1 scholar to 19½ inhabitants in Middlesex. Why, in Lord Kerry's returns of 1833, the day-scholars returned for Middlesex were 101,220, to a population of 1,358,330, or 1 scholar to 13½ inhabitants. But from the very high rate of education in Middlesex, as proved by the number of married persons able to write (viz., 88 per cent. of the men and 76 per cent. of the women in 1844), as well as by the returns of Pentonville prison, it is quite evident that Lord Kerry's returns must have been still more defective for Middlesex than they were for Manchester and Liverpool.

The facts we have given, resting on official or still better authority, show Mr. Fox's statements to have been excessively erroneous, and to constitute an untrustworthy and rotten basis, either for legislation or for any serious conclusion.

One more misstatement we are compelled to notice. Mr. Fox says:—

He found that the Dissenters—the Congregational Dissenters, who a few years ago declared that they would have nothing whatever to do with the Government in this matter, that they would raise a sum of £200,000, and show that their denomination, at least, could educate for themselves—had also failed in their purpose. The most that they themselves professed to have realized was only 60 per cent. of the sum, instead of the entire £200,000, and only £8,000 had found its way to the hands of the directing committee, who announced in terms of hopelessness their fears as to the sum likely to be raised in future years, whilst they stated that the grants to the smaller poor schools had been suspended.

Now the fact is, that the Congregational Dissenters did not, so far as we are aware, set before themselves the amount of £200,000 to be raised. But we know that, since the defeat of Sir James Graham's Factory Education Bill of 1843, the Congregationalists have expended upwards of £130,000 in the building of schools, exclusive of the annual expense of maintaining them—a fact which we assert on the ground of returns obtained last year by the Congregational Board of Education in London, and which the Secretary is prepared fully to prove. We may add, that that Board has also established two normal schools for the training of male and female teachers, both of which are now in very successful operation. So far from having failed, then, we say that the Congregationalists have realized great and decisive success, and that Mr. Fox's taunt is as untrue as it is unworthy.

**A LARGE APRICOT TREE** has been removed in a very skilful manner from the late Mr. Alexander's grounds, at Ipswich, to Mr. May's, a mile distant. The tree was a fine one, fifty-six years old, with a head of a hundred feet in circumference. It was safely transported with no less than five tons of earth round the roots; the soil being surrounded by staves and supported by planks underneath. The load required five horses.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of the duty on, 252.  
Small Debts Act, for extension of, 19.  
Post-office, for abolition of Sunday-labour in, 266.  
Marriages Bill, in favour of, 152.  
— against, 43.  
Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 18.  
Beer-shops, for restricting, 3.  
County Rates Bill, in favour of, 14.  
Educational Grant, for alteration of, 4.  
Factories Act, for amendment of, 3.  
Taxes on Knowledge, for repeal of, 30.  
Tea Duty, for reduction of, 65.  
Window Tax, for repeal of, 4.  
Church of England, against secular Courts, 3.  
Education of the Blind, in favour of, 1.  
Education in Ireland, for amendment of, 17.  
Elective Franchise, for extension of, 3.  
Receipt Stamps, for repeal of, 1.  
Slave-trade, for suppression of, 1.  
Timber Duty, for repeal of, 3.  
Transportation (New South Wales) against, 1.  
Church-rates, for abolition of, 1.  
Church Revenues (Ireland), for better distribution of, 1.  
Education, in favour of secular, 2.  
Public Health, in favour of new act, 1.  
Hops, for reduction of duty on, 1.  
Horse-racing, for discontinuing grant for Queen's Plate, 1.  
Irish Fisheries Bill, against, 1.  
Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill, in favour of, 2.  
Paper, for repeal of duty on, 4.

## BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Education Bill.  
County Court Extension Bill.  
Highway (South Wales) Bill.  
Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill.  
Landlord and Tenant Bill (for the improvement of the relation between landlord and tenant in England and Wales).  
Railway Traffic Bill.  
Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill—[to render more simple and effectual the Titles by which Congregations or Societies, associated for purposes of religion, worship, or education, in Scotland, hold real property, required for such purposes].

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill.  
Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill.  
Registrar of Metropolitan Public Carriages Bill.  
Turnpike Road and Bridge Trusts (Ireland) Bill.  
Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill.

## BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Process and Practice (Ireland), Salaries and Compensations.  
Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland), Bill.  
Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill.

## BILL READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Commons Inclosure Bill.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

[Since our last.]

Mr. Cobden—On going into Committee of Supply, to move, That the net Expenditure of the Government for the year 1833 (Parliamentary Paper No. 260, 1847), amounted to £44,422,100; that the net Expenditure for the year ended the 5th day of January, 1850 (Parliamentary Paper No. 1, 1850), amounted to £50,853,000; the increase of upwards of £6,000,000 having been caused principally by successive augmentations of our warlike establishments, and outlays for defensive armaments:

That no foreign danger, or necessary cost of the Civil Government, or indispensable disbursements for the services in our Dependencies abroad, warrant the continuance of this increase of Expenditure:

That the Taxes required to meet the present Expenditure impede the operations of agriculture and manufactures, and diminish the funds for the employment of labour in all branches of productive industry, thereby tending to produce pauperism and crime, and adding to the local and general burdens of the people:

That, to diminish these evils, it is expedient that this House take steps to reduce the annual Expenditure, with all practicable speed, to an amount not exceeding the sum which, within the last fifteen years, has been proved to be sufficient for the maintenance of the security, honour, and dignity of the Nation.

In Committee on Australian Colonies Government Bill,—

Mr. Aglionby—To move to extend the principle of self-government and representative institutions to New Zealand. If that be refused, to move to extend it to the Southern Province of that Colony.

Thursday, March 14. Lord Ashley—Bill to declare the intentions of the Legislature in respect of the hours and mode of working under the Factory Acts.

On an early day. Mr. Ewart—Bill to abolish the Punishment of Death.

.... Sir Edward Buxton—That it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free grown Sugar of the British Colonies and Possessions abroad, to a competition with the Sugar of foreign slave-holding and slave-trading Countries.

Mr. McGregor—On going into Committee of Supply, after the Financial Budget of the Government shall have been submitted to the House, to move, That, in consideration of the recent changes in the Navigation-laws, and consistently with the state of the Revenue, it is expedient the Stamps on Marine Assurances, Bills of Lading, Charter Parties, and other Shipping Documents, shall be abolished.

On an early day after Easter. Mr. Wodehouse—To call the attention of the House to the inequalities of the present system of Land-tax quotas in the several counties and districts throughout England, Wales, and Scotland.

## DEFERRED MOTIONS.

Mr. Trelawny has deferred his motion on Church-rates to the 14th inst. Mr. Ewart, on the Repeal of the Advertisement Duty, March 15th. Mr. M. Gibson, Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, March 14th.

## DEBATES.

## MARRIAGE WITH THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. STUART WORTLEY, on moving the second reading of his Marriages Bill, stated that, profiting by experience, he has endeavoured more than even last year to avoid irritating any part of the community. His bill last year proposed not only to legalize the marriage of a widower with his wife's sister, but also his marriage with his wife's niece: yielding rather to the feelings of some supporters and opponents than to conviction, he has omitted the provision removing the latter prohibition. Last year, also, he had thought he was especially consulting the feeling of the clergy by providing that they should not be

compelled to celebrate this marriage—only left at liberty to do so: finding that a large body of the Church, including many who agree with his object, deem this an interference with Church discipline, he has abandoned the provision he last year inserted, and substituted one for the purpose of saving whole and entire the discipline of both the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. With these explanations, Mr. Wortley proceeded to marshal and re-inforce the arguments with which he has in former years supported his proposed legislation. He reminded the House of the newness of the law which he aims at repealing; pointed to the assent in principle which the law itself affords, so far as it legalizes the marriages which had been solemnized previously to 1835; referred to approval of early councils of the Church, and the modern sanction of a vast number of the most respected clergymen of the Church of England; dwelt upon the social good of removing a prohibition which opposes popular feeling, and is extensively set at naught; and upon the consideration due to the poor, among whom it is often not a matter of choice whether or not the sister should live with her married sister, and subsequently with her surviving husband. On the point of scriptural authority, Mr. Wortley observed, that Mr. Roundell Palmer, bringing to the question all the aid of ability and high professional skill, could only affirm that such marriages were *probably* prohibited by the Levitical law. If there were no more than a probability of a prohibition, there must be also a probability of no prohibition; and inasmuch as the general law of marriage is, that we are free to enter into that state, we run a risk, according to those probabilities, of voiding marriages which in the sight of Heaven are good.

Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, in a speech of considerable length, supported an amendment which he moved, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He maintained that the majority of the clergy of the Church of England are clearly against the bill; Ireland views it with disapprobation, and Scotland with aversion. If much was permitted under the looser morality of the ancient Jews, to whom much was conceded on account of their hardheartedness, yet nothing could be more abhorrent to the principles and character of Christianity than such marriages. The law of 1835 gives but little encouragement to them, for it was passed to meet a particular case: marriages since that date are not only null and void, but have been contracted in the face of the warning of the Church couched in these words—"I require and charge you both, as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that, if either of you know any impediment why ye may not be joined together in matrimony, ye do now confess it." It is suggested that this could only refer to marriages before the Church, but not to marriages before the Registrar. But the impediment which these parties are enjoined to declare is "lawful impediment," and not "scriptural impediment." The allegation that the case affects the poor is both new and untrue. Since 1835, the marriages of this sort contracted by mechanics and labourers have been but forty in number. Sir Frederick dwelt much on the safeguard which the present law is deemed to afford to the wife's sister: at present her intercourse with the family is pure, affectionate, above suspicion; but from the moment you allow the husband to marry the sister, suspicions will arise, and grow into jealousies, to end in unhappiness and estrangement. The bill will tend fatally to widen the separations by which the Church is unhappily now rent in twain; for if it should pass, there would be little difficulty in drawing a line of demarcation and saying on which side would be found those clergymen who would solemnize these marriages and those who would not.

Colonel THOMPSON supplied the materials for correcting one inference made by Sir Frederick Thesiger. He had consulted the form for the solemnization of matrimony, and he had discovered that, after the question proposed, whether "either of you know any impediment why you may not be lawfully joined together in matrimony?" the words which follow are, "For be ye well assured, that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful." He submitted that these words taken together were sufficient to authorize a person answering the question with a view only to the law of God, that he was to consider whether by that law any prohibition lay upon him, and that he was relieved from any considerations arising out of the interpretation put upon it by Sir Frederick Thesiger.

Mr. HEADLAM feared that the longer the subject is under discussion, the greater will become the difficulty of submitting to the law: they should no longer perpetuate a state of things calculated to make larger and larger the number of persons placed in opposition to the law. Mr. PAON WOOD opposed the bill, in a speech of warning reference to the teaching of ancient history against any relaxation in the moral law and the law of divorce. Mr. A. J. HOPE then moved the adjournment of the debate. But Mr. STUART WORTLEY rose and stated, that as he found it would be for the convenience of the Speaker to move the adjournment of the House, he would move that adjournment, if it were understood that the debate should be continued next Wednesday. The House was accordingly adjourned on this understanding.

## PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. HUME brought forward his annual motion on Parliamentary Reform in the following terms:—

That leave be granted to bring in a bill to amend the national

representation by extending the elective franchise, so that every man of full age, and not subject to any mental or legal disability, who shall have been the resident occupier of a house, or part of a house as a lodger, for twelve months, and shall have been duly rated to the poor of that parish for that time, shall be registered as an elector, and be entitled to vote for a representative in Parliament; also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of population and property.

Mr. Hume founded his motion on the avowed admission that the present state of our representation is grossly defective, and on the necessity of bringing back the constitution to its ancient principles and establishing a system of rigid economy. The principle of the Reform Bill was not one of taxation, but the occupation of houses of certain value, and of paying taxes: he proposed to adopt the simple test of *respectability*. He would require residence during twelve months and being rated to the poor—expressly excluding any reference to *payment* of the rates; and would make it compulsory on the officers to send in a list of the names of all qualified to vote. This would extend the present number of single voters from about 800,000 in a total population of about 16,000,000, to a body which he estimated at about 3,232,762. Taking those only assessed to the rate, he should exclude about a million of persons equally respectable with those included; therefore every lodger might register or be registered for the poor-rate for the house in which he lived, and so become entitled to the franchise like the owner. The present time is most opportune for extending the franchise, the working classes being fully employed, and the nation free from alarms. Ministers have strengthened the case by the concession they have made of a reformed franchise in Ireland, and by producing the correspondence on their proposed constitution for the Cape of Good Hope—the Bill of Rights for that colony. Lord Stanley had advocated, and it was now proposed to concede, the suffrage to every person assessed to the road-tax among the mixed population of that colony—Dutch settlers and their descendants, English colonists, free Aborigines, Fingoes, and liberated Negroes. The duration of the Representative Assembly is to be five years: receding, on more mature consideration, from his former agreement with Major Cartwright in favour of annual Parliaments, Mr. Hume now proposes three years. The Colonial Representatives are also to be paid: in this respect the Government went beyond his proposal. In conclusion, he referred to the past in a tone of warning. He recounted, from memory the disturbances of 1796, when Fox and Grey congratulated the French people on their revolution [hear! from Mr. Henry Drummond]—and when at every meeting the toast given was, "The People, the only source of all power;" the subsequent disgraceful measures by which Reform principles were put down; the war in which six hundred millions was spent to put down such a commonwealth in France as now exists notwithstanding. The demand for reform in 1842 and 1843 was met by increased estimates, augmentation of army and police, and a doubling of the expenditure: if such a time as 1842 should again occur, the people, with their increased intelligence, would not consent any longer to endure such injustice. Moving his resolution, Mr. Hume added, that though the abolition of the qualification of members was not named in his motion as it stood on the paper, yet he hoped there would be no objection to its being included.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, in seconding the motion, observed on the imperfect reflection which the House of Commons afforded of the feelings of the nation at large, and the great necessity there existed for liberalizing its constitution. He admitted that the Reform Bill of 1832, although in some respects deficient, had gone far towards the elevation of the masses, by opening the doors of the senate to men who felt for their grievances and sympathized with their wants. Whatever might be the result of the present discussion, the day was not far distant when the claims of the unenfranchised millions must be acceded to; and until that day arrived he did not believe they would succeed in their efforts for a reduction of taxation, or that the people would be secured against the unequal pressure of the national burthens. What they sought was a representation equitably based on property and population; and he only hoped that the noble lord at the head of the Government would lend his countenance to the cause, and thereby carry out the work which he had so well begun. The hon. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, quoted from the pamphlet of Mr. Alexander Mackay, which he recommended as one of the ablest expositions of the state of the franchise ever published.

Sir GEORGE GREY complimented Mr. Hume for his consistency and patriotic endeavours; and also Sir Joshua Walmsley for his able advocacy of the cause of the people; but, he continued, he nevertheless felt called upon to adhere to the course which he had heretofore taken, and to call upon the House not to assent to the motion. In so doing, he wished to be understood as guarding himself against the supposi-



tion that he was opposed to an extension of the franchise. The question before them involved no less than a complete remodelling of the whole constitution of the empire. He objected to the proposition of the hon. gentleman, because it was a departure from the principles which guided the House in its legislation with respect to the representation, as the qualification laid down by the hon. member did not imply the possession of property on the part of any elector. Such a large and indefinite extension of the suffrage would be inconsistent with any effectual check; the guard of registration might be evaded by collusive occupations, parcelling a house among an indefinite number of "lodgers." Sir George went over the points of the proposed bill, with comments to show how little the scheme differs from that of the full Charter advocated by Mr. O'Connor. [In the course of this criticism, Sir George drew from Mr. Hume, the admissions, that he had no objection even to extend the franchise to females, as already "it's done in Greenock;" and that he would have "not the least objection" to "substitute for a hereditary House of Lords an elective second Chamber."] These admissions, Sir George fixed upon as effective topics for declamatory comment. In conclusion, he declared his opinion that the bill would establish a pure democracy in the House of Commons; which would be inconsistent with the harmonious working of the constitution. He therefore asked the House to negative the motion.

Mr. FEAROUS O'CONNOR defied the House to stand much longer as at present constituted; taunted the manufacturers, and Lord John Russell's party, with their "physical force" threats in 1832; repudiated force on his own part; and thanked Mr. Hume for his motion, though he should still support "The People's Charter, and no surrender."

Mr. PAGE WOOD supported the motion in a speech of calm and effective argumentation; exposing the unfair evasion of the real subject matter, which Sir George Grey had managed by his cross-examination of Mr. Hume, and in his subsequent rhetoric about Chartism. Is the development of instruction and intelligence within the last eighteen years—evidenced by the erection of something like fifteen hundred new churches, and the entry of about a million of children into the National Schools, with the corresponding efforts of the Dissenters in religious and educational extension—to go for nothing in the claim of the people for an increased voice in the election of the Commons House of Parliament?

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND exceedingly regretted that Mr. Hume had mixed up the question of the franchise with other questions, and so prevented him from giving it his humble and individual support. He was sorry to say that not only would that be carried, but worse motions still would be carried. There is no principle on which the House could resist them. A certain number of gentlemen might be induced, from various motives, to say "Yes," and others "No," on the present occasion; but sooner or later every word of the present motion would be carried. They were rapidly coming to the reaping-time of the seed long since sown. Mr. Hume had reminded the House that for a hundred and fifty years the Whigs had been teaching them that the people were the source of all legitimate power; that was quite true; but they meant according to the grace of Brookes's, and they were exceedingly indignant to find that it meant now by the grace of Manchester and the Reform Club. For his part, he equally hated both. He was at a loss to discover the smallest difference between them. Not only that, but the Whigs had been always favourable to as much agitation as was necessary to place them in power, and then when they got into power they became good Tories. At the beginning of the French revolution, they defended the murder of a King and Queen. Can it be forgotten that they defended the mutiny of the Nore? and was not Parker as bad as Smith O'Brien? There was not an enemy of the public peace throughout Europe that they did not defend; and then, when they got into power, they wreaked their vengeance upon those who had helped to set them up [laughter]. Mr. Drummond combated the delusion of universal equality, on which these measures are based; they will produce anarchy and slaughter, for they violate that scale of order and sub-order which pervades the universe from the celestial hierarchy downwards.

Mr. ROEBUCK commented on the "nisi prius" lawyer's spirit in which Sir George Grey had gone about the motion; carping at it, cavilling at it, but never meeting it fairly in front. All that Mr. Drummond said must come to pass, will come. What is the definition of a "labouring man," which is a sufficient line of demarcation to justify his being placed in a disfranchised class? What was wanted was that the people should not continue to feel themselves in a state of degradation—of serfdom, as the hon. gentleman expressed it—lest, feeling the discontent natural under such circumstances, feeling themselves degraded, serfs, robbed of their rights, they should proceed to act upon that feeling [hear, hear]. He had not, like the right hon. baronet, any fear of the people of England. The noble lord had on former occasions urged the theory of a preponderance in that House of the landed aristocracy.

Lord J. RUSSELL: No.

Mr. ROEBUCK: Well, at all events, so the reports of their proceedings made the noble lord urge, and at all events such was the effect of the noble lord's Reform Bill. He prayed Government to dismiss the idle bugbear of universal suffrage, and concede changes to the people while yet they have not risen to the terrific majesty of mad armed violence to enforce them. Characterising the Reform Bill as a revolution peaceful by chance, he hoped that it was

one he should never see repeated; he never wished to see the vessel so near the rocks again.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the conduct of the Whigs with respect to the passing of the Reform Bill. In doing this, he defined his reading of the principle that "taxation and representation should go hand in hand." The maxim implied simply a certain degree of representation, presumably sufficient to give a popular control over the burdens which the people were to be called upon to bear. The literal fulfilment of this principle was never intended, and would be more than inconvenient. If Mr. Hume's motion were carried out, it would be open to innumerable frauds:—

I cannot (said the noble lord) myself conceive how means could be found of preventing any number of persons being placed on the register as rated householders, although according to the present law they may claim a right to be so rated. Suppose the owner or occupier of a house in which there are six or seven lodgers: the owner is rated; he pays the rates for the house; the other occupiers—the lodgers—are not rated, and they have nothing to do with the parish rates or with the payment of the poor-rate. But according to the hon. gentleman's bill they might all be placed on the rate-books of the parish by their own demand, and yet they would be under no obligation to pay these rates, the obligation to pay which, and the act of paying them, still devolving upon the occupier of the house, who would still remain in the same position in which he at present stands. A measure conferring these powers appears to be as near to universal suffrage as one professing not to be universal suffrage could well be constructed [hear, hear]. The hon. gentleman himself avows that he is in favour of the People's Charter, and he declares it to be founded upon his own principles. In all the public meetings of which I have read or heard accounts, persons of the hon. gentleman's views, and the friends of the hon. member for Nottingham, have met together, and they have met for the same objects, and avowed they were working for the same end. If that be so, how am I to distinguish the proposal of the hon. gentleman from that which the Chartists have hitherto made? The hon. and learned member for Sheffield says I should not distrust the people; and he asks why not have full confidence in the whole body of the people, and admit them to vote for members of Parliament? Certainly it does seem, as it were, very ungenerous to say I have not full confidence in the great body of the people, and I quite agree with the honourable and learned gentleman when he says that when the working classes are pressed by calamity of one kind or another, their conduct as working men deserves all acknowledgment; and I agree with the hon. and learned gentleman that in every relation of life in which they have to appear, their general conduct is worthy of every praise and commendation. But am I to reason on from that good conduct, and say, it would therefore follow if they had, by a suffrage almost universal, the power of electing members of Parliament, that their choice would be a wise one? [hear, hear]—that because their conduct was deserving, the consequence would be that they would elect members to this House, to which all the great questions relating to the empire itself are referred, who would discharge their duties in a manner to preserve either the constitution of this country or the empire in the rule over which this House bore so great a part? Sir, I candidly say I believe they would not. I believe they would be misled [hear, hear]. I have seen instances inducing me to think that one man telling them that twenty or thirty millions of taxes were annually paid for the interest of a debt which is not a national one, and which there is no obligation to pay, and that they would get rid of these taxes at once by remitting that debt, would be very likely to obtain a seat in this House by so saying [hear, hear]. I believe, too, that by another person saying to them that the total repeal of the new poor-law, and a resort to the old poor-law—which would be equivalent to a revolution in this country—would be for the benefit of the people—that that person would be likely to gain a seat in Parliament. I do believe that such doctrines as these would have great weight with the classes to whom it is now proposed to give the suffrage. Such being my opinions, then, I cannot agree with the hon. gentleman in his proposition [hear, hear].

The analogy of the Irish measure and the Colonial measure affords Mr. Hume little assistance. The Irish measure proposes to bring the Irish suffrage up to the standard of the English suffrage. The Colonial population will have to elect representatives for merely local purposes, and not to determine great Imperial questions. The electoral districts of Mr. O'Connor's plan are intelligible, and have an apparent fairness and justice; but Mr. Hume's explanations are not satisfactory, nor his plan clear; so far as they can be understood, the only result would be an increased division and opposing of the agricultural interests of the country. Lord John confessed personally, that he does not hold in all cases to the ten-pound qualification, nor think that limit should be retained.

Having stated similar opinions on former occasions, I have been asked why, if I entertain these sentiments, the Government does not come forward with some proposition for the purpose of carrying them into effect,—why not come forward with some substantial reform, as I admit these to be the opinions of my colleagues and myself? I have communicated with them upon this subject; and we have not thought it advisable in the present session of Parliament to set aside other great questions for the purpose of fully discussing this, or raising any question whatever on the franchise, being anxious to avoid protracted debates, which might lead to angry results. Of late years many changes have been made, which are still matters of grave discussion both in the house and in the country. My opinion is, and I believe it is the general sentiment of the country, that these matters ought to be settled previous to placing before the country another question like this, which could hardly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion without many party divisions that had much better be avoided. If I add to it is another consideration, which is too obvious to have escaped attention, I mean the state of the laws relating to commerce, and if I add to these other questions of great moment, I am sure the House will agree with me that we should inflict serious

injury on the public interest if we sought to carry a change in the representation of the people at a time like the present.

We may also with advantage observe what is going on in Europe, and take counsel from the constitutional events which have occurred in Italy, Germany, and France. Mr. Roebuck has said it is unadvisable to wait for a storm before you put to sea; but if you leave your anchor in a perfect calm, you may be drifted against the rocks.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE was afraid that the Government would never find a "proper time" for a reform of the franchise till they were impelled by some popular breeze, or stimulated by the approach of a general election. The result of that debate would be to raise a cry through the country, and enforce that pressure from without which the Ministry required before they would move. Lord J. Russell was the real patron and president of the new Reform Association.

Far be it from him to wish to see that House completely tenanted and peopled by one class. He was glad to see the house of Rutland represented there by the refined noble lord the member for Colchester (Lord J. Manners). He was also glad to see the house of Bedford represented there by the noble lord (Lord John Russell). But what he objected to was, that these hon. gentlemen and noble lords of the aristocracy had not been returned by popular constituencies [hear, hear]. There were thirty-three peers who sent fifty-two members to that House; and yet they called themselves the Commons House of Parliament, although they were playing this sort of "High Life below Stairs" all the while [loud laughter]. Members so returned were "My Lord Duke's men and Lady Mab's representative into the bargain" [great laughter]. When he (Mr. Osborne) referred to bribery as a national leprosy attached to our constitution, he wished to ask, how were majorities in that House made? Was there no other form of corruption besides money? [hear, hear.] It was generally supposed in the country that the emblem of a Secretary of the Treasury was a whip, but hon. members of that House knew that it was a fishing rod [loud laughter]. The secretary was indeed an expert fisher of men—a Parliamentary Isaac Walton [great laughter]—who knew how to bob for eels and to angle as skillfully as any country gentleman [continued laughter]. Some nibbled at colonial baits, others at empty honours, ribbons and garters, but the House seemed to have a peculiar fancy for the honours of the bloody hand [roars of laughter]. Look at the peers made by Pitt; and, when the Melbourne Ministry were in difficulty, who did not remember the "miraculous draught" of baronets that appeared all alive in the *Gazette* one morning? [continued roars of laughter.] He lamented that the days of chivalry were gone; but certainly it was much easier for a belted knight to win his way by succouring a Minister in his difficulties, than by breaking lances for a damsel in distress [loud laughter]. He had been much amused the other day at the apology given by the *Morning Herald* for the smallness of the division on the address of hon. gentlemen opposite, and at the reasons assigned for their absence. The reasons were these:—"This hon. member wishes to be invited to the Duke of Devonshire's ball—that other wishes to have his lady and daughters commended to her Majesty's next concert; a third has a son who wants promotion in the navy; a fourth desires to have his boy named an *attaché* at Paris or Vienna; a fifth looks to obtain a plot of ground on easy terms from the Woods and Forests; a sixth wants a deputy-lieutenancy for his second cousin; a seventh a place for his butler in the Post-office; an eighth a commission in the Rifles; a ninth much desiderates that his rev. brother shall be named one of her Majesty's chaplains; and a tenth requires only a grant of 3,000 acres in New Zealand for a son who has been some years on half-pay, and who can do no good." Thus it is that men, without bargain and sale—without barter or traffic—surrender their independence, and suffer themselves to be talked over. He said, then, that the members of the House of Commons, which wanted no reform, were bribed; though the money was not paid in cash. There were baits by the Secretary of the Treasury; there were inducements on the other side; and they had no business to call themselves a pure and a reformed House of Commons.

Mr. H. BERKELEY intimated, that he had received an answer from the Home Secretary of his willingness to meet one section of the motion before the House (that on the ballot), and in a definite shape, on some future occasion.

After a short but sharp contest between the callers for an "adjournment" and a "division," the House divided:—For the motion, 96; against it, 242; majority, 146.

#### THE IRISH FRANCHISE.

On Friday night, the House of Commons went into committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, and several hours were spent in fruitless discussions. Several detailed attempts were made to cripple the bill by alterations of the first clause.

The first amendment, however, moved by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, went to save the existing kinds of franchise, which Sir Frederick Thesiger showed to be superseded by the bill; and Ministers, professing to have no such intention, accepted the amendment. Mr. HENLEY moved a verbal alteration, the object of which was to secure the franchise only for the "rightful" occupier—making the franchise depend upon the validity of the occupant's tenure. After a long debate, the amendment was negatived without division; leaving the franchise to the *de facto* occupant.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved to substitute £15 for £8 as the rating. After animated discussion—in the course of which Lord CASTLEREAGH distinguished himself by claiming a hearty and liberal treatment for the Irish—Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir W. SOMERVILLE showed that the number enfranchised by the bill—namely, about 267,000—would still leave the constituency of Ireland below its proportion in comparison with England and Wales; whilst

Mr. STAFFORD observed, that the true question was, not the number, but the quality of the constituency, and the Government, in the Landlord and



Tenant Bill for Ireland, had made £10, the line which distinguished the superior and inferior tenantry. This amendment was negatived by 213 against 144.

Lord C. HAMILTON moved the addition of a proviso at the end of the clause, requiring that an occupier otherwise entitled to vote shall have made a claim to the high constable of the barony in which he shall have been rated, with a view of not forcing upon persons a franchise which they might not desire. Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment, which, by imposing upon the voter the necessity of making a claim, would destroy one of the great advantages of the qualification given by the bill. The motion was negatived.

An amendment proposed by Mr. REYNOLDS, saving electors from disqualification through arrears of rates unpaid, shared the same fate.

The first clause was then agreed to, and it being now near midnight, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

On Monday night the discussion in committee was renewed, and was again desultory and protracted.

Sir R. FANSHAW moved the omission of the 2nd or "joint occupancy" clause. Lord J. RUSSELL said the government had no objection to omit the clause if the Irish members would consent. A number of Irish representatives spoke in answer to this appeal, but their judgments differed considerably as to the advisability of omitting the clause; and Lord J. Russell observed that under the circumstances the government would persist in retaining it.

Lord J. MANNERS made some sarcastic remarks upon the want of unanimity shown by the members for Ireland, to whose verdict Lord J. Russell had appealed. The discussion was prolonged for some considerable time, and excited much diversity of opinion. Several liberal representatives objected to the clause on the ground that it would tend to enhance the already excessive power of the landlords; and many opposition members arrived at a similar conclusion, under the belief that it would encourage the manufacture of fictitious votes. Sir R. PEEL, who closed the debate on this amendment, characterised the system of fictitious voting as "abominable," and attributed many of the social evils that afflicted the country to the great stimulus to the vote manufacture afforded by the 40s. freehold qualification introduced by the Irish Reform Bill. He coincided in wishing to give an extended franchise to Ireland, but only upon such a principle as would secure its being *bona fide*. On a division, the clause was carried by a majority of 144 to 104; majority, 40.

On the 3rd clause, which gave votes for counties to persons entitled to estates in fee, or in tail, or for life, of the rated value of £5, Sir F. THESIGER moved the omission of the words, "which shall be rated in the last poor-rate," observing, that hitherto the franchise in counties had always been based upon property, whereas, by the clause as it stood, a person not worth a shilling might have a vote. The clause, as he proposed to amend it, would require that the estate which gave the title to vote should be a *bona fide* freehold of the value of £5. Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that there might be cases of evasion in Ireland, as well as in England and Scotland; but it had been thought that occupiers rated at £8, and persons holding property rated at £5, might fairly be entrusted with the elective franchise in Ireland; and that the franchise would be sufficiently based upon property. The amendment was negatived by 106 against 30.

In the 6th clause, giving to occupiers of lands or premises in cities or boroughs rated to the poor at £8, and being registered, a right to vote for the cities or boroughs within which such premises shall be situated, on the motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the words were introduced which had been added to the first, or county clause, saving the rights of those now qualified by law to register and vote in virtue of any qualification not requiring occupation. This clause was the subject of a very protracted discussion, and underwent some other amendment.

Upon a proposition by Mr. REYNOLDS, for reducing the borough franchise from £8 to £5, which was supported by Irish members on both sides of the House, there was an important discussion.

Mr. REYNOLDS in noticing the Irish boroughs which sent members to that House, mentioned the case of Portarlington, which possessed only 170 electors in the year 1847. If the House refused to accede to his motion, the effect would be, upon that borough at least, to reduce the constituency from 170 to 110. If they adhered to this principle, they would sweep away no small portion of the constituency of the city of Dublin, the place which he had the honour to represent. He strongly recommended some of the hon. members opposite to give up their resistance to the popular clauses of the bill. It might be better for them to do so as regarded their own constituencies even in the case of county members, but with respect to the boroughs, the change which he proposed would not, after all, give more than 24,000 additional electors.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE felt compelled to oppose the amendment. He recapitulated some of the reasons and calculations that had led the government to fix the qualification as it stood in the bill, and declared their intention of adhering to it.

Mr. FRENCH supported the amendment, as did Sir T. O'BRIEN and Col. RAWDON.

Mr. ROXBURGH said that the small borough constituencies in England were the great hotbeds of corruption, and that the £8 qualification would create a vast number of similarly contracted and corruptible electoral bodies in Ireland. To reduce the £8 to £5 would so widen the basis as to effect a cure of the evil to a very considerable degree.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL pronounced the bill under the £8 qualification a mockery of justice to Ireland.

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his hope that some member of the Government would condescend to give some reply to the arguments that had been adduced by so many Irish members in favour of the reduced qualification.

Colonel DUNNE said the effect of this clause would reduce his constituency, not to 170, as the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Reynolds) had stated, but to 70 members.

Mr. MONSELL thought, after the strong expression of opinion on the part of Irish members, the noble lord would act wisely if he allowed the chairman to report progress.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the Government had endeavoured to frame the bill so as to give a practical benefit to the people of Ireland, and to make the franchise more satisfactory to them. With respect to the county franchise, it had been necessary to reconsider the whole matter, and the Government had come to a decision to change the basis of the franchise from tenure to occupation. There did not appear to be the same reason for altering the borough franchise, except from £10 value to £8 rating, and they considered, from the information they had received, that to reduce that amount to £5 would be fatal to the bill.

Mr. ROXBURGH could not find words to express his astonishment sufficiently at the statement of the noble lord. He (Lord J. Russell) said, unless the House allowed him to pass the bill in its present form, the Government would throw it up, and would not take charge of it [hear, hear]. And next, he said he had made inquiry as to the state of Ireland. But what could he want more than the statement of every Irish member who had spoken, that the constituency would be reduced if the proposed sum was taken? [hear, hear.] The hon. and gallant member for Portarlington (Colonel Dunne) declared it would reduce his constituency to 70. Did the noble lord doubt that statement? He appeared to have no confidence in his own bill, and had applied to certain persons for information. Who were they? [hear, hear.]

Mr. M'CULLAGH entreated the noble lord to recollect that the Valuation and Franchise Commissioners, in 1840, reported that not only would an £8 qualification strike off a great number of voters registered as £10 occupiers, but that a £5 franchise would have a similar effect.

Mr. KERSHAW, amid loud cries for a division, claimed a right, as one who had always voted for liberal measures to Ireland, to urge on the noble lord the consideration of the question.

Mr. REYNOLDS believed that the weight of argument was altogether on his side, and that the Government would probably change their minds and consider the question ["Oh, oh!" and "Divide"]. There were 33 boroughs in Ireland; the total number of voters together were 40,000, and the constituencies of the three largest being deducted, there were left 10,000 voters for 30 boroughs. The committee then divided, when Mr. Reynolds's proposition was negatived by 142 against 90.

Mr. GROGAN then moved to add "grand jury cess and police rate" to the poor-rates, which the occupier is required to have paid for the year to entitle him to a vote. Lord J. RUSSELL objected, and the amendment was negatived.

The sixth clause being agreed to, the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

#### PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS AND TENANT-RIGHT AGITATION.

In the Upper House, on Friday, a discussion was raised by Lord LONDONDERRY, in presenting a petition from a public meeting of tenant-farmers at Coleraine for observance of tenant-right, on a second abusive letter which has been addressed to him in breach of his privilege as a peer:—At the request of the Rev. William Dobbin (whose letter to Lord Londonderry we lately reported), the Rev. John Rutherford, Presbyterian minister of Ballydown, has written to state that he and his brethren, undismayed by the risk of invading the privilege of the House of Peers, and scorning the impotent attempt to crush their independent principles, repeat their demand that Lord Londonderry should retract his calumnious aspersions on the Presbyterian clergy. Burnings are rife and assassinations occur, and no hand or voice is raised to prevent it. He did not ask the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim the county, but thought something ought to be done.

Lord BROUGHAM characterised the letter as remarkable for low-lived ribaldry; one more unworthy of a gentleman, a man of education, a Christian minister, or a minister of peace, he never heard; and he advised severe punishment at the bar of the House.

Other Peers concurred in the opinion that the letter was an insolent and vulgar tirade. The Earl of ROSEN excepted to the full accuracy of the description of the state of Down; alleging that in his neighbourhood the farmers are tranquil, and busy sowing their fields.

#### AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday,

Earl GRANVILLE moved the first reading of the Government Railway Audit Bill, by which it was proposed to secure, with the smallest amount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts, by means of a permanent central board, composed of delegates elected by the proprietors of each company; these delegates to have one or more votes, in proportion to the capital paid up by the several companies. Ample powers were to be given to this board, who were to lay their

reports before Parliament at the beginning of each session.

Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his satisfaction that the Government had at last introduced a bill of this kind on their own responsibility, and the bill was read a first time.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from a parish in Monmouthshire, complaining of the management of the grant for educational purposes, as exemplified in their case. The noble lord, while presenting this petition, intimated his opinion that it would not be advisable, on the present occasion, to enter into a full discussion of the educational question.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the petitioners were not entitled to a grant, because they refused to comply with the conditions laid down. He was not desirous to enter into a full discussion, but as a right rev. prelate had given notice of his intention to make some observations on the question, he should be prepared to enter into a full exposition of the erroneous opinions and statements which had been recently laid before the public in order that he might refute the falsehoods that had been so sedulously propagated to the injury of the committee.

The Bishop of LONDON was induced to address the House in consequence of the observations of Lord Lansdowne. Since the year 1839 he had exerted himself to the utmost to promote a good understanding between the Committee of the Privy Council and the National Society. He had always considered the system of grants acted upon by the committee as an experiment, but he thought the time had now come when an inquiry might be profitably instituted into the results of that system. This inquiry could only be prosecuted by a select committee, and when he considered the great excitement which undeniably existed amongst the clergy on the question, he trusted that Lord Lansdowne would hold out some hope of the appointment of such a committee.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY trusted that the Marquis of Lansdowne would take the suggestion of the Bishop of LONDON into consideration. The state of secular education in England was at present quite anomalous.

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM and the Bishop of CHICHESTER,

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S said he hoped that good would result from the inquiry, if instituted. He did not, however, share all the expectations expressed by the Bishop of Chichester; on the contrary, he thought that, after a vast expenditure of time and trouble, the investigation would lead to no result; for, in the first place, it was not likely that it would disclose any new facts of material importance; and, in the second, it could have no effect towards allaying to any extent the excitement prevalent amongst the clergy on the question, inasmuch as that excitement was for the most part based, not on facts, but on surmises, conjectures, insinuations, and imputations of motives.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that great excitement prevailed on the question, but that was no excuse for such a perversion of the truth and such a dissemination of erroneous statements as had been lately exhibited in the meeting at Willis's Rooms—such statements, for instance, as that the Established Church had not received its due proportion of the grant, when he could prove that it received more than four-fifths of the whole sum; or that the grants were refused to all schools which refused to sign the management clauses, when 400 schools existed which had received assurance without having been required to fulfil that condition. Of the same erroneous character was the assertion that the Government wished to disconnect religious and secular education, which could only have occurred from the obliquity of vision and gross optical delusion of the gentleman who put it forth. He was ready to admit that the Government scheme had not been so successful as it might have been had it met with co-operation, but when it had been the means of founding upwards of 800 schools it could not be said to have failed. With regard to the proposed committee of inquiry, he would warn those who brought it forward of the vastness of the task, and at the same time remind the Bench of Bishops that the Established Church could not keep such an investigation entirely to itself, or exclude the claims and grievances of other sects. In conclusion, he hoped that if the committee should be appointed, the education of the country would not be suspended until they had arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, as in such a case he was afraid that the great interests of religion and of education would both equally suffer.

The petition was then laid on the table, with some others of a similar nature.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question put by Mr. SANDARS, stated that there had been no renewal of the armistice between Denmark on the one hand and Frankfurt and Berlin on the other; that her Majesty's Government was in communication with the three parties with a view to its prolongation and to a final settlement of the question; that nothing definitive had yet been settled with respect to the armistice, but notice of a renewal of hostilities must be given by one of the parties; and he did not believe that either intended to give such notice.

In answer to another question, from Mr. HUME, with respect to the state of our relations with Greece, the noble lord said that application for redress having been refused by the Greek Government, reprisals had been made upon Greek vessels,



tion that he was opposed to an extension of the franchise. The question before them involved no less than a complete remodelling of the whole constitution of the empire. He objected to the proposition of the hon. gentleman, because it was a departure from the principles which guided the House in its legislation with respect to the representation, as the qualification laid down by the hon. member did not imply the possession of property on the part of any elector. Such a large and indefinite extension of the suffrage would be inconsistent with any electoral check; the guard of registration might be evaded by collusive occupations, parceling a house among an indefinite number of "lodgers." Sir George went over the points of the proposed bill, with comments to show how little the scheme differed from that of the full Charter advocated by Mr. O'Connor. [In the course of this criticism, Sir George drew from Mr. Hume the admissions that he had no objection even to extend the franchise to females, as already "it is done in Greenwich," and that he would have "not the least objection" to "substitute for a hereditary House of Lords an elective second Chamber."] These admissions, Sir George fixed upon as effective topics for declamatory comment. In conclusion, he declared his opinion that the bill would establish a pseudo-democracy in the House of Commons; which would be inconsistent with the harmonious working of the constitution. He therefore asked the House to negative the motion.

Mr. FRANCIS O'CONNOR defended the House to stand much longer, as at present constituted, taunted the manufacturers, and Lord John Russell's party, with their "physical force" threats in 1832; repudiated force on his own part; and thanked Mr. Hume for his motion, though he should still support "The People's Charter, and no surrender."

Mr. PAUL WOOD supported the motion in a speech of calm and effective argumentation, exposing the unfair evasion of the real subject matter, which Sir George Grey had managed by his cross-examination of Mr. Hume, and in his subsequent rhetoric about Chartism. Is the development of instruction and intelligence within the last eighteen years—evidenced by the erection of something like fifteen hundred new churches; and the entry of about a million of children into the National Schools, with the corresponding efforts of the Dissenters in religious and educational extension—to go for nothing in the claim of the people for an increased voice in the election of the Commons House of Parliament?

Mr. HENRY DAWKINS exceedingly regretted that Mr. Hume had mixed up the question of the franchise with other questions, and so prevented him from giving it his humble and individual support. He was sorry to say that not only would that be carried, but worse motions still would be carried. There is no principle on which the House could resist them. A certain number of gentlemen might be induced, from various motives, to say "Yes," and others "No," on the present occasion; but sooner or later every word of the present motion would be carried. They were rapidly coming to the reaping-time of the seed long since sown. Mr. Hume had reminded the House that for a hundred and fifty years the Whigs had been teaching them that the people were the source of all legitimate power; that was quite true; but they meant according to the grace of Braken's, and they were exceedingly indignant to find that it meant now by the grace of Manchester and the Reform Club. For his part, he equally hated both. He was at a loss to discover the smallest difference between them. Not only that, but the Whigs had been always favourable to as much extension as was necessary to place them in power; and then when they got into power they became good Tories. At the beginning of the French revolution, they defended the murder of a King and Queen. Can it be forgotten that they defended the mutiny of the Navy? and was not Parker and his Smith O'Brien? There was not an enemy of the public peace throughout Europe that they did not defend; and then, when they got into power, they wreaked their vengeance upon those who had helped to set them up [laughter]. Mr. Drummond combated the delusion of universal equality, on which these measures are based; they will produce anarchy and slaughter, for they violate that scale of order and sub-order which pervades the universe from the celestial hierarchy downwards.

Mr. ROXBURGH commented on the "nisi prius" lawyer's spirit in which Sir George Grey had gone about the motion; carping at it, cavilling at it, but never meeting it fairly in front. All that Mr. Drummond said must come to pass, will come. What is the definition of a "labouring man," which is a sufficient line of demarcation to justify his being placed in a disfranchised class? What was wanted was that the people should not continue to feel themselves in a state of degradation—of acridism, as the hon. gentleman expressed it—least, feeling the discontent natural under such circumstances, feeling themselves degraded, seised, robbed of their rights, they should proceed to act upon that feeling [hear, hear]. He had not, like the right hon. baronet, any fear of the people of England. The noble lord had on former occasions urged the theory of a preponderance in that House of the landed aristocracy.

Lord J. RUSSELL: No.

Mr. ROXBURGH: Well, at all events, so the reports of their proceedings made the noble lord urge, and at all events such was the effect of the noble lord's Reform Bill. He prayed Government to dismiss the idle bugbear of universal suffrage, and concede changes to the people while yet they have not risen in the terrific majesty of mad armed violence to enforce them. Characterising the Reform Bill as a revolution peaceful by chance, he hoped that it was

one he should never see repeated; he never wished to see the wheel of war set rolling again.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the conduct of the Whigs with respect to the passing of the Reform Bill. In doing this, he carried the reading of the principle that "extension and representation should go hand in hand." The maxim implied a certain degree of representation, presumably sufficient to give a popular control over the House, which the people were to be called upon to bear. The liberal principle of this principle was never intended, and would be more than inconvenient. If Mr. Hume's motion were carried out it would be open to innumerable frauds.

Lord J. RUSSELL then proceeded to show how the noble lord himself conceals how many could be placed on the register as ratepayers, although according to the present law they may claim a right to be so rated. Suppose the owner or occupier of a house is asked, there are six or seven lodgers; the answer is, no; but the rates for the house, the other lodgers, are not rated, and they have nothing to do with the parish rates or with the payment of the poor rates. But according to the hon. gentleman's bill, they might all be placed on the rate-books of the parish by their own demand, and yet they would be under no obligation to pay these rates, the obligation being upon the occupier of the house, who would still remain in the same position in which he is at present placed. A measure conferring these powers appears to be as new to universal suffrage as one professing not to be universal suffrage could well be constructed [hear, hear]. The hon. gentleman himself avowed that he is in favour of the People's Charter, and he declares it to be founded upon his own principles. In all the public meetings of which I have read or heard accounts, persons of the hon. gentleman's class, and the friends of the hon. member for Nottingham, have met together, and they have met for the same objects, and avowed they were working for the same end. It that be so, how am I to distinguish the proposal of the hon. gentleman from that which the Chartists have hitherto made? The hon. member learned member for Sheffield says I should not distrust the people; and he asks why not have full confidence in the whole body of the people, and admit them to vote for members of Parliament. Certainly it does seem, as it were, very ungenerous to say I have not full confidence in the great body of the people, and I quite agree with the honorable and learned gentleman when he says that when the working classes are pressed by calamity of one kind or another, their conduct as working men deserves all acknowledgment; and I agree with the hon. and learned gentleman that in every relation of life in which they have to appear, their general conduct is worthy of every praise and commendation. But am I to reason on from that good conduct, and say it would therefore follow if they had, by a suffrage almost universal, the power of electing members of Parliament, that their choice would be a wise one? [hear, hear]—that because their conduct was deserving, the consequence would be that they would elect members to this House, to which all the great questions relating to the empire itself are referred; who would discharge their duties in a manner to preserve the constitution of this country of the empire in the state in which this House here is gathered? Sir, I candidly say, I believe they could not. I believe they would be misled [hear, hear]. I have seen instances inducing me to think that one man telling them that twenty or thirty millions of taxes were annually paid for the interest of a debt which is not a national debt, and which there is no obligation to pay, and that they would get rid of these taxes at once by remitting that debt, would be very likely to obtain a lead in this House by so saying [hear, hear]. I believe, too, that by another person saying to them that the total repeal of the poor law would be a resort to the old poor law, which would be equivalent to a resolution in this country—would be for the benefit of the people—that that person would be likely to gain a seat in Parliament. I do believe that such doctrines as these would have great weight with the classes to whom it is now proposed to give the suffrage. Such being my opinions, then, I cannot agree with the hon. gentleman in his proposition [hear, hear].

The analogy of the Irish measure and the Colonial measure afforded Mr. Hume little assistance. The Irish measure proposes to bring the Irish suffrage up to the standard of the English suffrage. The Colonial population will have to elect representatives for merely local purposes, and not to determine great Imperial questions. The electoral districts of Mr. O'Connor's plan are intelligible, and have an apparent fairness and justice; but Mr. Hume's explanations are not satisfactory, nor his plan clear; so far as they can be understood, the only result would be an increased division and opposing of the agricultural interests of the country. Lord John confessed personally, that he does not hold in all cases to the ten-pound qualification, nor think that limit should be retained.

Having stated similar opinions on former occasions, I have been asked why, if I entertain these sentiments, the Government does not come forward with some proposition for the purpose of carrying them into effect, why not come forward with some substantial reform, as I admit these to be the opinions of my colleagues and myself? I have communicated with them upon this subject; and we have not thought it advisable in the present session of Parliament to set aside other great questions for the purpose of fully discussing this, or raising any question whatever on the franchise, being anxious to avoid protracted debates, which might lead to angry results. Of late years many changes have been made, which are still matters of grave discussion both in the House and in the country. My opinion is, and I believe it is the general sentiment of the country, that these matters ought to be settled previous to placing before the country another question like this, which could hardly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion without many party divisions that had much better be avoided. If I add to it another consideration, which is too obvious to have escaped attention, I mean, the state of the laws relating to commerce, and if I add to these other questions of great moment, I am sure the House will agree with me that we should inflict serious

injury on the public interest, if we sought to carry a change in the representation of the people at a time like the present.

We may with advantage observe what is going on in Europe, and take counsel from the constitutional events which have occurred in Italy, Germany, and France. Mr. Roxburgh has said it is unadvisable to wait for a storm before you put to sea; but if you leave your anchor in a perfect calm, you may be drifted against the rocks.

Mr. HERALD OSBORNE was afraid that the Government would never find a "proper time" for a reform of the franchise till they were impelled by some popular breeze, or stimulated by the approach of a general election. The result of that debate would be to raise a cry through the country, and enforce that pressure from without which the Ministry required before they would move. Lord J. Russell was the real patron and president of the new Reform Association.

Far be it from him to wish to see that House completely tenanted and peopled by one class. He was glad to see the house of Rutland represented there by the refined noble lord the member for Calchester (Lord J. Manners). He was also glad to see the house of Bedford represented there by the noble lord (Lord John Russell). But what he objected to was that these hon. gentlemen and noble lords of the aristocracy had not been returned by popular constituencies [hear, hear]. There were thirty-three peers who sent fifty-two members to that House; and yet they called themselves the Commons House of Parliament, although they were playing this sort of "High Life below Stairs" all the while [loud laughter]. Members he rejoined were "My Lord Duke's men and Lord Manners' representatives into the bargain" [great laughter]. When Mr. (Mr. Osborne) referred to bribery as a national leprosy attached to our constitution; he wished to ask, how were majorities in that House made? Was there no other form of corruption besides money? [hear, hear]. It was generally supposed in the country that the emblem of a Secretary of the Treasury was a whip; but hon. members of that House knew that it was a fishing rod [loud laughter]. The secretary was indeed an expert fisher of men—a Parliamentary Isaac Walton [great laughter]—who knew how to bob for eels, and to angle as skillfully as any country gentleman [continued laughter]. Some nibbled at colonial baits, others at empty honours, ribbons and garters, but the House seemed to have a peculiar fancy for the honours of the bloody hand [roars of laughter]. Look at the peers made by Pitt; and, when the Melbourne Ministry were in difficulty, who did not remember the "miraculous draught" of baronets that appeared all alive in the Gazette one morning? [continued roars of laughter]. He lamented that the days of chivalry were gone; but certainly it was much easier for a belted knight to win his way by succouring a Minister in his difficulties, than by breaking lances for a damsel in distress [loud laughter]. He had been much amused the other day at the apology given by the *Morning Herald* for the smallness of the division on the address of hon. gentlemen opposite, and at the reasons assigned for their absence. The reasons were these:—"This hon. member wished to be invited to the Duke of Devonshire's ball—that other wished to have his lady and daughters commended to her Majesty's next concert; a third has a son who wants promotion in the navy; a fourth desires to have his boy named an attaché at Paris at Vienna; a fifth looks to obtain a plot of ground on easy terms from the Woods and Forests; a sixth wants a deputy-lieutenancy for his second son; a seventh, a place for his outlier in the Post-office; an eighth a commission in the Blues; a ninth much desiderates that his rev. brother shall be named one of her Majesty's chaplains; and a tenth requires only a grant of 2,000 acres in New Zealand for a son who has been some years on half-pay, and who can do no good." Thus it is that men, without bargain and sale, without barter or trade—surrender their independence, and suffer themselves to be talked over. He said, then, that the members of the House of Commons, which wanted no reform, were bribed, though the money was not paid in cash. There were told by the Secretary of the Treasury; there were inducements on the other side; and they had no business to call themselves a pure and a reformed House of Commons.

Mr. M. HANNAH intimated, that he had received an answer from the Home Secretary of his willingness to meet one section of the motion before the House (that on the ballot), and in a definite shape, on some future occasion.

After a short but sharp contest between the callers for an "adjournment" and a "division," the House divided:—For the motion, 98; against it, 242; majority, 144.

#### THE IRISH FRANCHISE.

On Friday night, the House of Commons went into committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, and several hours were spent in fruitless discussions. Several detailed attempts were made to cripple the bill by alterations of the first clause.

The first amendment, however, moved by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, went to save the existing kinds of franchise, which Sir Frederick Thesiger showed to be superseded by the bill; and Ministers, professing to have no such intention, accepted the amendment. Mr. HAMILTON moved a verbal alteration, the object of which was to secure the franchise only for the "rightful" occupier—making the franchise depend upon the validity of the occupant's tenure. After a long debate, the amendment was negatived without division; leaving the franchise to the *de facto* occupant.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved to substitute £15 for £8 as the rating. After animated discussion—in the course of which Lord CARLISLE distinguished himself by claiming a hearty and liberal treatment for the Irish—Lord J. Russell, and Sir W. SOMERSET showed that the number enfranchised by the bill—namely, about 267,000—would still leave the constituency of Ireland below its proportion in comparison with England and Wales; whilst

Mr. STAFFORD observed, that the true question was, not the number, but the quality of the constituency, and the Government, in the Landlord and



Tenant Bill for Ireland, had made £10 the line which distinguished the superior and inferior tenantry. This amendment was negatived by 213 against 144.

Lord C. Russell moved the addition of a proviso at the end of the clause, requiring that an occupier otherwise entitled to vote shall have made a claim to the high constable of the barony in which he shall have been rated, with a view of not forcing upon persons a franchise which they might not desire. Sir G. Gair opposed the amendment, which, by imposing upon the voter the necessity of making a claim, would destroy one of the great advantages of the qualification given by the bill. The motion was negatived.

An amendment proposed by Mr. RAYMOND, saving elections from disqualification through arrears of rates unpaid, shared the same fate.

The first clause was then agreed to, and it being now near midnight, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

On Monday night the discussion in committee was renewed, and was again desultory and protracted.

Sir R. F. F. moved the omission of the 2nd or "joint occupancy" clause. Lord J. Russell said the Government had no objection to omit the clause: if the Irish members would consent. A number of Irish representatives spoke in answer to this appeal, but their judgments differed considerably as to the advisability of omitting the clause; and Lord J. Russell observed that under the circumstances the Government would persist in retaining it.

Lord J. RUSSELL made some sarcastic remarks upon the want of unanimity shown by the members for Ireland, to whose verdict Lord J. Russell had appealed. The discussion was prolonged for some considerable time, and excited much diversity of opinion. Several liberal representatives objected to the clause on the ground that it would tend to enhance the already excessive power of the landlords; and many opposition members arrived at a similar conclusion, under the belief that it would encourage the manufacture of fictitious votes. Sir R. PAUL, who closed the debate on this amendment, characterised the system of fictitious voting as "abominable," and attributed many of the social evils that afflicted the country to the great stimulus to the vote manufacture afforded by the 40s. freehold qualification introduced by the Irish Reform Bill. He coincided in wishing to give an extended franchise to Ireland, but only upon such a principle as would secure its being *bona fide*. On a division, the clause was carried by a majority of 144 to 104; majority, 40.

On the 3rd clause, which gave votes for counties to persons entitled to estates in fee, or in tail, or for life, of the rated value of £5, Sir F. T. moved the omission of the words, "which shall be rated in the last poor-rate," observing, that hitherto the franchise in counties had always been based upon property, whereas, by the clause as it stood, a person not worth a shilling might have a vote. The clause, as he proposed to amend it, would require that the estate which gave the title to vote should be a *bona fide* freehold of the value of £5. Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that there might be cases of evasion in Ireland, as well as in England and Scotland; but it had been thought that occupiers rated at £5, and persons holding property rated at £5, might fairly be entrusted with the elective franchise in Ireland, and that the franchise would be sufficiently based upon property. The amendment was negatived by 105 against 80.

In the 5th clause, giving to occupiers of lands or premises in cities or boroughs rated to the poor at £5, and being registered, a right to vote for the cities or boroughs within which such premises shall be situated, on the motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the words were introduced which had been added to the first or county clause, saving the rights of those now qualified by law to register and vote in virtue of any qualification not requiring occupation. This clause was the subject of a very protracted discussion, and underwent some other amendment.

Upon a proposition by Mr. RAYMOND, for reducing the borough franchise from £5 to £3, which was supported by Irish members on both sides of the House, there was an important discussion.

Mr. RAYMOND, in noticing the Irish boroughs which were members to that House, mentioned the case of Portlinton, which possessed only 170 electors in the year 1847. If the House refused to accede to his motion, the effect would be, upon that borough at least, to reduce the constituency from 170 to 110. If they adhered to this principle, they would sweep away no small portion of the constituency of the city of Dublin, the place which he had the honour to represent. He strongly recommended some of the hon. members opposite to give up their resistance to the popular clauses of the bill. It might be better for them to do so as regarded their own constituencies even in the case of county members, but with respect to the boroughs, the change which he proposed would not, after all, give more than 24,000 additional electors.

Sir W. SOMERVELL felt compelled to oppose the amendment. He recapitulated some of the reasons and calculations that had led the government to fix the qualification as it stood in the bill, and declared their intention of adhering to it.

Mr. FRANK supported the amendment, as did Sir T. O'BRIEN and Col. RAWDON.

Mr. ROXBOROUGH said that the small borough constituencies in England were the great hotbeds of corruption, and that the £5 qualification would create a vast number of similarly contracted and corruptible electoral bodies in Ireland. To reduce the £5 to £3 would widen the basis as to elect a sure of the evil to a very considerable degree.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL pronounced the bill under the 55 qualification a mockery of justice to Ireland.

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his hope that some member of the Government would condescend to give some reply to the arguments that had been adduced by so many Irish members in favour of the reduced qualification.

Colonel DUNNE said the effect of this clause would reduce his constituency, not to 170, as the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Reynolds) had stated, but to 70 members.

Mr. MORRIS thought, after the strong expression of opinion on the part of Irish members, the noble lord would act wisely if he allowed the chairman to report progress.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the Government had endeavoured to frame the bill so as to give a practical benefit to the people of Ireland, and to make the franchise more satisfactory to them. With respect to the county franchise, it had been necessary to reconsider the whole matter, and the Government had come to a decision to change the basis of the franchise from tenure to occupation. There did not appear to be the same reason for altering the borough franchise, except from £10 value to £5 rating, and they considered, from the information they had received, that to reduce that amount to £3 would be fatal to the bill.

Mr. ROXBOROUGH could not find words to express his astonishment sufficiently at the statement of the noble lord. He (Lord J. Russell) said, unless the House allowed him to pass the bill in its present form, the Government would throw it up, and would not take charge of it [hear, hear]. And next, he said he had made inquiry as to the state of Ireland. But what could he want more than the statement of every Irish member who had spoken, that the constituency would be reduced if the proposed sum was taken [hear, hear]. The hon. and gallant member for Portlinton (Colonel Duane) declared it would reduce his constituency to 70. Did the noble lord doubt that statement? He appeared to have no confidence in his own bill, and had applied to certain persons for information. Who were they [hear, hear].

Mr. M'CALLAN entreated the noble lord to recollect that the Valuation and Franchise Commissioners, in 1840, reported that not only would an £5 qualification strike off a great number of voters registered as £10 occupiers, but that a £3 franchise would have a similar effect.

Mr. KINSAW, amid loud cries for a division, claimed a right, as one who had always voted for liberal measures to Ireland, to urge on the noble lord the consideration of the question.

Mr. RAYMOND believed that the weight of argument was altogether on his side, and that the Government would probably change their minds and consider the question ["Oh, oh!" and "Divide"]. There were 33 boroughs in Ireland; the total number of voters together were 40,000, and the constituencies of the three largest being deducted, there were left 10,000 voters for 30 boroughs. The committee then divided, when Mr. Reynolds's proposition was negatived by 142 against 80.

Mr. GRONAN then moved to add "grand jury cess and police rate" to the poor-rate, which the occupier is required to have paid for the year to entitle him to a vote. Lord J. RUSSELL objected, and the amendment was negatived.

The sixth clause being agreed to, the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

#### PREBYTERIAN MINISTERS AND TENANT-RIOT AGITATION.

In the Upper House, on Friday, a discussion was raised by Lord LONDONDERRY, in presenting a petition from a public meeting of tenant-farmers at Coleraine for observance of tenant-right, on a second abusive letter which has been addressed to him in breach of his privilege as a peer. At the request of the Rev. William Dobbin (whose letter to Lord Londonderry we lately reported), the Rev. John Rutherford, Presbyterian minister of Ballydown, has written to state that he and his brethren, undismayed by the risk of invading the privilege of the House of Peers, and scorning the impotent attempt to crush their independent principles, repeat their demand that Lord Londonderry should retract his calumnious aspersions on the Presbyterian clergy. Burnings are vile and assassinations occur, and no hand or voice is raised to prevent it. He did not ask the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim the county, but thought something ought to be done.

Lord BROUGHAM characterised the letter as remarkable for low-lived rancour, one more unworthy of a gentleman, a man of education, a Christian minister, or a minister of peace, he never heard; and he advised severe punishment at the bar of the House.

Other Peers concurred in the opinion that the letter was an insolent and vulgar tirade. The Earl of ROXES excepted to the full accuracy of the description of the state of Down; alleging that in his neighbourhood the farmers are tranquil, and busy sowing their fields.

#### AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the first reading of the Government Railway Audit Bill, by which it was proposed to secure, with the smallest amount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts, by means of a permanent central board, composed of delegates elected by the proprietors of each company; these delegates to have one or more votes, in proportion to the capital paid up by the several companies. Ample power was to be given to this board, who were to lay their

reports before Parliament at the beginning of each session.

Lord MONTAGUE expressed his satisfaction that the Government had at last introduced a bill of this kind on their own responsibility, and the bill was read a first time.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from a parish in Monmouthshire, complaining of the management of the grant for educational purposes, as exemplified in their case. The noble lord, while presenting this petition, intimated his opinion that it would not be advisable, on the present occasion, to enter into a full discussion of the educational question.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the petitioners were not entitled to a grant because they refused to comply with the conditions laid down. He was not desirous to enter into a full discussion, but as a right rev. prelate had given notice of his intention to make some observations on the question, he should be prepared to enter into a full exposition of the erroneous opinions and statements which had been recently laid before the public in order that he might refute the falsehoods that had been so sedulously propagated to the injury of the committee.

The Bishop of London was induced to address the House in consequence of the observations of Lord Lansdowne. Since the year 1839 he had exerted himself to the utmost to promote a good understanding between the Committee of the Privy Council and the National Society. He had always considered the system of grants acted upon by the committee as an experiment, but he thought the time had now come when an inquiry might be profitably instituted into the results of that system. This inquiry could only be prosecuted by a select committee, and when he considered the great excitement which undeniably existed amongst the clergy on the question, he trusted that Lord Lansdowne would hold out some hope of the appointment of such a committee.

The Archbishop of Canterbury trusted that the Marquis of Lansdowne would take the suggestion of the Bishop of London into consideration. The state of secular education in England was at present quite anomalous.

After a few words from Lord BROUGHAM and the Bishop of CROCHESTER.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S said he hoped that good would result from the inquiry, if instituted. He did not, however, share all the expectations expressed by the Bishop of Crochester; on the contrary, he thought that, after a vast expenditure of time and trouble, the investigation would lead to no result; for, in the first place, it was not likely that it would disclose any new facts of material importance; and, in the second, it could have no effect towards allaying to any extent the excitement prevalent amongst the clergy on the question, inasmuch as that excitement was for the most part based, not on facts, but on surmises, conjectures, insinuations, and imputations of motives.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that great excitement prevailed on the question, but that was no excuse for such a perversion of the truth and such a dissemination of erroneous statements as had been lately exhibited in the meeting at Willie's Rooms—such statements, for instance, as that the Established Church had not received its due proportion of the grant; when he could prove that it received more than four-fifths of the whole sum; or that the grants were refused to all schools which refused to sign the management clauses, when 400 schools existed which had received assurance without having been required to sign that condition. Of the same erroneous character was the assertion that the Government wished to discontinue religious and secular education, which could only have occurred from the obliquity of vision and gross optical delusion of the gentleman who put it forth. He was ready to admit that the Government scheme had not been so successful as it might have been had it met with co-operation, but when it had been the means of founding upwards of 300 schools it could not be said to have failed. With regard to the proposed committee of inquiry, he would warn those who brought it forward of the vastness of the task, and at the same time remind the Bishops of Bishops that the Established Church could not keep such an investigation entirely to itself, or exclude the claims and grievances of other sects. In conclusion, he hoped that if the committee should be appointed, the education of the country would not be suspended until they had arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, as in such a case he was afraid that the great interests of religion and of education would both equally suffer.

The petition was then laid on the table, with some others of a similar nature.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question put by Mr. SANDERS, stated that there had been no renewal of the armistice between Denmark on the one hand and Frankfurt and Berlin on the other; that her Majesty's Government was in communication with the three parties with a view to its prolongation and to a final settlement of the question; that nothing definitive had yet been settled with respect to the armistice, but notice of a renewal of hostilities must be given by one of the parties, and he did not believe that either intended to give such notice.

In answer to another question, from Mr. HUME, with respect to the state of our relations with Greece, the noble lord said that application for redress having been refused by the Greek Government, reports had been made upon Greek vessels



in order to obtain security for satisfying our demands, and that the reprisals were thought, at the dates of the last accounts, the 18th of February, to be sufficient for the purpose; that the good offices of the French Government had been accepted, but that the French negotiator had not arrived; that diplomatic relations with Greece had not been suspended, Mr. Wyse being still in diplomatic intercourse with the Greek Government; and his lordship mentioned a confirmatory fact, which, however, appeared to be rather amusing than convincing to the house, namely, that the British fleet had fired a salute in honour of the Queen of Greece.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.**—On the second reading of the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill, in the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord LANSDOWNE explained, that it differs from the former bills only in not prescribing any period for its own duration, and that it is not confined to armed processions. Lord ROXBOROUGH trusted that the Protestant party will see that they have now a fair measure, and will be the first to obey the law and give up their processions. Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, and several other Peers, expressed approval.

**THE NATIONAL LAND SCHEME AND MR. FEAROUS O'CONNOR.**—Sir B. HALL, in the House of Commons, having presented petitions from several subscribers to the Chartist land scheme, complaining that they had been deceived, and praying the consideration of the House, Mr. F. O'CONNOR defended himself from the charges laid against him, whether by the present petitioners, or his numerous other assailants. He had deceived nobody, had got no money out of anybody, and had neglected no means of securing the welfare of his clients and subscribers. The petitioners had paid, he said, little or no rent; the scheme was his debtor for large advances, and it was no fault of his that the company had not been fully registered, and its financial concerns placed under the control of responsible trustees. He had applied to Lord Duncan and Mr. S. Crawford to assume those functions, but had received a refusal from the former. Finally, the hon. member promised to offer a bill to settle the affairs of the association under the supervision of Parliament.

**GREENWICH PARK AND THE GREEN PARK.**—In reply to Lord Duncan, Mr. HAYTER stated that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in prosecuting a plan of improvement in Greenwich Park, had proposed to erect certain houses and buildings which would add to the beauty of the Hospital and the comfort of its inmates, and to add a small ornamental garden to the houses; but, on the remonstrance of inhabitants living opposite, whose view would be thus interrupted, the Commissioners have forbore to exercise their perfect right, and resolved to abstain from improvements in that direction. An ornamental wall erected by Lord Ellesmere, on the ground in the Green Park of which he has a lease, though no encroachment, is inconsistent with the covenants of the lease; and a communication has been made to his lordship's architect, to the effect that the wall must be immediately removed.

**WORKING BISHOPS!**—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Report on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was brought up and agreed to. In reply to some observations from Earl WALDEGRAVE, the Bishop of St. ASAPH defended the conduct of the Right Reverend Prelates, maintaining, that the efficiency of the Church would never be promoted by drawing a line between the working clergy and the dignitaries of the Church; and declaring, that no men in the kingdom worked harder than the bishops. They were really among the working clergy; and the reason that the Church did not work more efficiently was, that she had not a sufficient staff of field-officers. The Bishop of Chichester intimated his concurrence with his right rev. brother—adding, that he considered it was not for the good of the Church that all the prizes should be withdrawn, and that a uniformity of payment should be established for its subordinate members. Advantage was gained by leaving inequalities.

**THE PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.**—In committee on this bill, on Monday, in the Upper House, the Duke of WELLINGTON objected to the bill, as not going far enough, and announced his intention of moving a clause prohibiting any person in Ireland from appearing in arms out of his house. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought there would be some difficulty in introducing such a clause into the present bill, though he did not deny the expediency of some such prohibition. After some further discussion, the bill passed through committee.

**THE GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY'S BILL** was read a second time on Monday, and committed.

**PUBLIC BUSINESS.**—Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Sir W. Molesworth, announced that he meant to take the Army Estimates on Friday next, and the Navy Estimates on Monday. The Australian Colonies Bill would be postponed until the 22nd. Lord J. Russell announced his intention of moving the adjournment of the House on Tuesday in Passion Week to Monday, the 8th of April.

**BARON ROTHSCHILD.**—In the House of Commons, on Monday, the SPEAKER announced that the petition presented against the return of one of the Members for the City of London (Baron Rothschild) had been withdrawn.

**LORD GOUGH.** on Monday, was introduced into the House of Lords by Viscount Hardinge and Viscount Hawarden, and took the oaths and his seat for the first time among the Peers.

#### THE PARLIAMENTARY REFORM DIVISION.

The following are the names of the 96 supporters, and of the 242 opponents, of Mr. Hume's motion on Thursday last, which we have given elsewhere:—

##### AYES.

Adair, Hugh E.	Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M.	Osborne, R.
Adair, R. A. S.	Grattan, H.	Pechell, Sir G. R.
Aglionby, Henry A.	Greene, J.	Peto, R. M.
Alcock, Thomas	Grenfell, C. P.	Pilkington, J.
Anderson, Arthur	Hall, Sir B.	Power, Dr.
Armstrong, R. B.	Hardcastle, J. A.	Reynolds, J.
Bass, Michael T.	Harris, Richard	Ricardo, J. L.
Berkely, Hon. H. F.	Hastie, Alex.	Roebeck, John A.
Berkeley, C. L. G.	Hastie, Archd.	Sadler, John
Blewitt, R. J.	Headlam, T. E.	Salwey, Colonel
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	Henry, Alex.	Scholefield, W.
Bright, John	Heyworth, L.	Scully, F.
Brotherton, J.	Horsman, E.	Smith, J. B.
Brown-Westhead, J.	Humphrey, Ald.	Strickland, Sir G.
Caulfield, James M.	Jackson, W.	Stuart, Lord D.
Clay, James	Keating, R.	Sullivan, M.
Clay, Sir W.	Kerehaw, J.	Talbot, J. H.
Clifford, Henry M.	King, Hon. P. J. L.	Tancred, H. W.
Cobden, R.	Lushington, C.	Tenison, E. K.
Collins, W.	M'Cullagh, W. T.	Tennent, R. J.
Cowan, C.	M'Grogan, John	Thompson, Col.
Currie, R.	Meagher, T.	Thompson, G.
Devereux, John T.	Marshall, J. G.	Thornely, T.
D'Eyncourt, Hon. C. T.	Milner, W. M. E.	Villiers, Hon. C.
Duke, Sir J.	Moffatt, G.	Wakley, T.
Duncan, G.	Molesworth, Sir W.	Wawn, J. T.
Duncombe, T.	Mowatt, F.	Wilcox, B. M'Ghie
Ellis, John	Nugent, Lord	Williams, J.
Evans, Sir De Lacy	O'Brien, Sir T.	Wilson, M.
Evans, John	O'Connell, M.	Wood, W. P.
Ewart, W.	O'Connell, M. J.	
Fagan, W.	O'Connor, F.	
Fox, W. J.	O'Flaherty, A.	

##### NOES.

Abdy, Sir T. N.	Gladstone, Hon. W. E.	Paget, Lord C.
Acland, Sir T. D.	Gooch, E. S.	Paget, Lord G.
Adderley, C. B.	Gordon, Admiral	Palmer, Robert
Anson, Hon. Colonel	Goulburn, Hon. H.	Palmer, Roundell
Arundel and Surrey,	Grace, O. D. J.	Palmerston, Viscount
Earl of	Graham, Right Hon.	Parker, J.
Ashley, Lord	Sir J.	Patten, J. W.
Bagge, William	Greenall, G.	Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir R.
Bailey, Joseph	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	Peel, F.
Bailey, Joseph, jun.	Grogan, E.	Pinney, W.
Baines, Right Hon.	Grosvenor, Earl	Plowden, W. H. C.
M. T.	Gwyn, H.	Plumptre, J. P.
Baldwin, C. B.	Halford, Sir H.	Power, N.
Bankes, G.	Halsey, T. P.	Powlett, Lord W.
Baring, H. B.	Hamilton, G. A.	Price, Sir R.
Baring, T.	Hamilton, J. H.	Pusey, Philip
Barnard, E. G.	Hamilton, Lord C.	Reid, Colonel
Barrington, Viscount	Hammer, Sir John	Reidensham, Lord
Bateson, T.	Harcourt, G. G.	Repton, G. W. J.
Bell, R. M.	Harris, Hon. Captain	Rich, H.
Bennet, Philip	Hatchell, John	Richards, R.
Beresford, W.	Hayter, Right Hon.	Ridgely, Sir J.
Berkely, Admiral	W. G.	Rumbold, C. E.
Best, John	Head, J.	Russell, Lord J.
Blair, Stephen	Heathcote, G. J.	Russell, Hon. E. S.
Blindford, Marq. of	Hennessy, G. H. W.	Rutherford, A.
Bowles, Admiral	Henley, J. W.	Sanders, G.
Boyle, Hon. Colonel	Herbert, H. A.	Sanders, J.
Bramston, T. W.	Hervey, Lord A.	Scepe, G. P.
Bremridge, R.	Hobhouse, Sir J.	Seymour, H. K.
Brisco, M.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Shall, R. D.
Brookley, H.	Hood, Sir A.	Shell, Rt. Hon. R. L.
Brockman, E. D.	Hope, Alexander	Shelburne, Earl of
Brown, W.	Hornby, J.	Sibthorp, Colonel
Buller, Sir J. Y.	Hotham, Lord	Simeon, J.
Bunbury, W. M.	Howard, Lord E.	Smyth, R. A.
Bunbury, E. H.	Howard, Hon. C. W. G.	Smith, Rt. Hon. R. V.
Buxton, Sir E. N.	Howard, Sir R.	Smith, John A.
Campbell, Hon. W. F.	Hutt, W.	Smollett, A.
Cardwell, E.	Inglis, Sir R. H.	Somerville, Sir W. M.
Carew, W. H. P.	Jermyn, Earl	Sotherton, T. H. S.
Carter, John B.	Jervis, Sir John	Speoner, R.
Castlereagh, Viscount	Jones, Captain	Stafford, A.
Cavendish, Hon. C. C. K.	Kemp, Hon. G. T.	Stanford, J. F.
Cayley, E. S.	Labouchere, Hon. H.	Stanley, E.
Chaplin, W. J.	Langston, J. H.	Stansfield, W. R. C.
Charteris, Hon. F.	Laceles, Hon. W. S.	Stanton, W. H.
Childers, J. W.	Legh, G. C.	Stuart, H.
Christy, S.	Lemon, Sir C.	Sturt, H. G.
Clerk, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	Lennox, Lord A. G.	Thelger, Sir F.
Cobbold, J. C.	Lewis, Sir T. F.	Thicknesse, R. A.
Cocks, T. S.	Lewis, G. C.	Thompson, Alderman
Cole, Hon. H. A.	Lindsay, Hon. Col.	Tollmach, Hon.
Coles, H. B.	Littleton, Hon. E. R.	Tollmach, J.
Colville, C. R.	Lockhart, W.	Townley, R. G.
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. L.	Lockhart, W.	Townley, R. G.
Cowper, Hon. W. F.	Lygon, Hon. General	Townsend, Captain
Craig, W. G.	Mackenzie, W. F.	Trevor, Hon. G. R.
Cubitt, W.	Mackinnon, W. A.	Tu'nell, Henry
Currie, H.	Macnaughten, Sir E.	Turner, G. J.
Douro, Marquis of	Mahon, Viscount	Tyrell, Sir J. T.
Drummond, H.	Mandeville, Viscount	Vane, Lord H.
Drummond, H. Home	Manners, Lord J.	Vernier, Sir W.
Duckworth, Sir J.	Martin, C. W.	Villiers, Viscount
T. B.	Masterman, J.	W. C.
Duff, G. S.	Matheson, Colonel	Vy-e, Richard H.
Duncombe, Hon. O.	Maule, Right Hon. F.	R. H.
Dundas, Admiral	Melgund, Viscount	Waddington, H. S.
Dundas, Right Hon.	Meux, Sir H.	Walpole, S. H.
Sir D.	Miles, P. W. S.	Watkins, Colonel L.
Du Pre, C. G.	Miles, W.	Weg. Prosser, F. R.
East, Sir J. B.	Monell, W.	Welllesley, Lord C.
Ebrington, Viscount	Moody, C. A.	Williamson, Sir H.
Egerton, Sir P.	Morgan, O.	Wilson, James
Elliot, Hon. J. E.	Moyn, Hon. E. M. L.	Wodehouse, E.
Enfield, Viscount	Mulgrave, Earl of	Worley, Right Hon.
Evans, W.	Mulling, J. R.	J. S.
Fergus, J.	Mundy, W.	Wyvill, M.
Ferguson, Sir R. A.	Mure, Colonel	
Fitzpatrick, Hon. J.	Naas, Lord	
Foley, John H. H.	Newgate, C. N.	
Forbes, W.	Norrey, Lord	
Fordyce, A. D.	Ogle, S. C. H.	
Fortescue, Hon. J. W.	Packe, C. W.	
Fox, S. W. L.		
Gaskell, J. M.		

Last year Mr. Hume's motion was supported by 270 to 84, including tellers; showing a hostile majority of 186 in a house of 354. On Thursday, his renewed motion was lost by 244 to 98; showing an opposing majority of 146 in a house of 342. The division-lists exhibit the following changes:—

Of the 84 members who voted with Mr. Hume last year, there voted on Thursday ..... 68  
Accession as compared with 1815 ..... 30

Blewitt, R. J.	Hastie, Arch.	Power, Dr.
Caulfield, J. M.	Horsman, E.	Ricardo, J. L.
Clifford, H. M.	Keating, R.	Roebeck, J. A.
Cowan, C.	M'Cullagh, W. T.	Sadler, J.
Duncombe, T.	Meagher, T.	Scully, F.
Evans, John	Marshall, J. G.	Sullivan, M.
Grattan, H.	Nugent, Lord	Talbot, J. H.
Grenfell, C. P.	O'Brien, Sir T.	Tenison, E. K.
Hall, Sir B.	O'Flaherty, A.	Tennent, R. J.
Hastie, Alex.	Peto, S. M.	Wakley, T.

The following adherents of 1849 failed to appear on Thursday.  
Callaghan, D. (dead) Keogh, W. Pearson, C.  
Cockburn, A. J. E. Marshall, W. Smythe, Hon. G.  
Dashwood, G. H. Martin, S. Somers, J. P.  
Freestun, Col. Muntz, G. F. Trelawny, J. S.  
Granger, T. C. O'Connell, J. Williams, H.  
Hodges, T. L.

Had it not been for the resolute adherence of the more earnest Liberals to their seats (says the *Spectator*), a "count-out" might have taken place several times during the evening. Frequently not half-a-dozen members could be counted on the Opposition side; including Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Roebeck, and one or two others who flit about from side to side. From the attendance of the City and metropolitan members it was evident that they were bent on fulfilling pledges. The representation of Middlesex was given up to Mr. Osborne, Lord Robert Grosvenor being absent, and Mr. Osborne went with Mr. Hume; Sir James Duke and Lord John Russell neutralized each other; but Mr. Masterman turned the City scale against "further reform." Baron de Rothschild did not make any demonstration even by presence in that part of the house which is set apart for "distinguished strangers." Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, and Westminster, were correctly and fully represented; Lambeth was only singly armed, Mr. Pearson being confined to his home.

**ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—The position of all parties connected with this establishment appears to be assuming a more complicated aspect than ever. The parents of the boys on the foundation who are under Mr. Whiston, as head master, received on the 20th inst. a letter from the chapter clerk, by which they were informed, that if their sons did not resume their studies over the Prior's Gate, the Dean and Chapter would feel it their painful duty to declare their places vacant, and to fill them up. On the 23rd inst., three days after, Mr. Meeres himself received a letter from the clerk of the peace for Bucks, to acquaint him that the Court of Adjourned Session at Aylesbury had unanimously resolved to require him to return to the discharge of his duties of chaplain of their county prisons, in person, immediately or without fail on or before the 11th of March next.—*Maidstone Journal*.

**DORCHESTER.—THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY.**—The facts and particulars of this unfortunate affair have reached the public at large but very imperfectly, having no thoroughly liberal paper in the county which will fearlessly vindicate the rights of the people. The circumstances leading to the death of the young man Allen are briefly as follows:—A large meeting was held here for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a protective duty on corn. The farmers assembled in considerable numbers, and brought with them weapons of defence. The High Sheriff opened the meeting, and all went on quietly until the Rev. H. Far Yeatman rose to speak, but the reverend gentleman's voice could not be heard through the yell and hooting of the people. After some time, the farmers, who were at least three to one of the rabble, cried out, "Turn 'em out,"—and the whole band of them began most unmercifully beating the small lot of disturbers, and in less than two minutes drove them out of the large room where they were assembled, and shut the doors. The minority, finding themselves fairly, or rather unfairly beaten, began pelting the windows, which they speedily demolished, to the no small danger of the party within the building. The meeting was then adjourned to the barrack-yard, where all went on quietly till the close; but when the farmers came from the barrack-gates they were met by an awful shower of stones, &c., and they in return charged the rabble, and drove all before them. The young man Allen had not been in any way connected with the rabble; he was a weakly youth, and of very quiet demeanour. He was standing in the field, with his hands in his pocket, looking on, but seeing a man running towards him, he ran under the trees standing near. The man soon overtook him, and struck him a heavy blow on the head, which brought him instantly to the ground. He never spoke afterwards. He was then taken to the hospital, where he died about eleven o'clock the same night. An inquest was held on the body the two following days, and on Friday evening it was again adjourned till Monday morning, when the jury re-assembled. In the evening, at five o'clock, they retired for consultation, and remained locked up till nine the next morning without coming to an amicable decision; the numbers were 10 for manslaughter against Brake, and three for an open verdict. The foreman, however, thought he felt "an aching void," and sent for the doctor; when about an hour after they were liberated, the inquest being again adjourned to the Assize, that the coroner may have the advice of the judges coming this circuit. So stands the matter of the inquest. On Friday, the father of the deceased applied to the magistrates for a summons to apprehend John Brake, a farmer, living at Sydling, as the man who killed his son. The summons was accordingly issued, and Brake appeared before them this morning (Monday). The greater part of the day has been occupied in hearing witnesses, which has terminated in the commitment of Brake for manslaughter. Brake is out on bail, himself in £200, and two sureties for £100 each.—*From a Correspondent*.

Salmon-fishing has re-commenced on the Tweed, after a close time of four months. The river is in excellent condition, and a good season is expected.

During 1849, deposits of Californian gold to the extent of 6,000,000 dollars (about £1,250,000 sterling) were placed in the mint of Philadelphia.



## LAW AND POLICE.

**SINGULAR CASE.**—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, was tried an action of *M'Lean v. Leeming*, in which the plaintiff, a carver and gilder in Fleet-street, claimed from the defendant, a woollen trader of Manchester, the balance of an account for a large quantity of costly and sumptuous furniture. The defendant pleaded that he was insane when he ordered the goods; that the plaintiff knew he was insane; and that the goods were not necessities according to the plaintiff's rank and station in life. In summing up, Chief Justice Wilde stated to the jury that he knew of no case deciding that notice [that is, simple knowledge of the fact] to a party dealing with a lunatic was necessary to be proved, to invalidate the contract; so he required them to say, among other points, whether the plaintiff had or had not notice of the insanity; but on all other points submitted to them they found for the defendant. A nominal verdict for one shilling was entered for the plaintiff; with leave for the defendant to move for a verdict in his favour on the ground that the notice of insanity was not a material fact to be proved by him.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A DISSENTING MINISTER.**—On Saturday week, the Rev. H. L. Adams, Independent minister, at Newark, was brought before the sitting magistrate, in answer to a summons charging him with having, on the 28th of January last, violently assaulted Augusta Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. O. Harvey, of Middle-gate, Newark, grocer. It appeared from the statement of the complainant, that she was married to her present husband in October last by the reverend defendant, and became a member of his congregation. In a month or six weeks after her marriage, the defendant, who was in the habit of visiting her at her husband's business store, made a declaration of love to her, which he repeated on subsequent occasions, and finally committed the assault for which he was summoned before the magistrates. She further stated, that she had mentioned to her husband the particulars of the various advances made to her by the rev. defendant, but he did not interfere, or place any restrictions upon her intercourse with Mr. Adams, until he was guilty of the impropriety which had given rise to the present charge. After a short deliberation by the justices, the Court delivered its judgment as follows:—"That the magistrates were of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Harvey had been throughout very imprudent, but that they were compelled to convict the defendant;" and they fined him 40s. and costs.

**BEATING OF A CHILD.**—At the Mansion-house, on Friday, Mr. Kenealy, the barrister who stands charged with cruelly beating his natural child, was committed for trial at the next Middlesex session.

**THE CHAPEL-BEGGING IMPOSTOR.**—Respecting this impostor, concerning whom several letters have appeared in our columns, the *Hants Independent*, of Saturday, says:—"The fellow Grisdale was employed as a messenger in the Customs at this port, which situation he held about six years. Notwithstanding the great religious professions he made, he was generally looked upon as a canting hypocrite, and bore a very questionable character. Some eighteen months ago, he was summoned to the County Court by his landlord, Mr. M'Gurk, for non-payment of rent, but not obeying the orders of the Court he was committed for 30 days for contempt. His absence from duty during this period, without leave, combined with previous misconduct, led to his dismissal from the Customs."

**A WHALE AT MARGATE.**—A very fine whale was towed into this harbour, on Friday evening, by two boats, which found it floundering on the Longsand, which is found fifteen miles from Margate. It is of the class of the *ronqualus borealis*, or northern ronqual, and measures sixty-two feet in length, and about thirty-five feet in circumference. It was sold by auction, and fetched £80.

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]**—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies) for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DR. BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon to the 96th regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Dr. Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Dr. Barry and Co.—From the *Morning Chronicle*. (See Advertisement.)

## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (MARCH).

The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW having come to hand too late to be noticed with the periodicals of last month, we give it priority now, though the space devoted to it must be but scant. The opening paper, for which Lord Cockburn's "Letter to the Lord Provost on the best ways of Spoiling the Beauty of Edinburgh," furnishes a text, will doubtless be read with great relish on the other side of the Tweed. It is comprehensive and discursive, and is itself an evidence of the unique character of the Modern Athens. We doubt that unprofessional readers will patiently make their way through the technical disquisition, 46 pp. in length, entitled "Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture," which title, by the way, is a misnomer, the last five pages only being devoted to Mr. Ruskin's brilliant book. The objection to its "unpractical character and unscientific style," is a significant evidence of contrast between the mental idiosyncrasies of author and reviewer. "Pope Joan" is a very readable article, the writer of which endorses the opinion that the story of the celebrated Popeess is, after all, but a myth. "Southey's Life and Correspondence" is, mainly, a biographical sketch. The article on "Scottish National Education" throws a light on the position at present occupied by the Free Church. The legal provision for the education of Scotland is declared to be "ludicrously inadequate to its wants"—the parochial or national system is of such a character that "the most enamoured votary of the Establishment as it is, can never dream of persuading the people of Scotland to submit to a further development" of it—to educate the country by voluntary efforts, even combined with Government aid, "seems utterly hopeless and Quixotic"—a liberal, scriptural, and national system, would be "one of the greatest of boons;" "but, alas! as, on the one hand, we were forced to abandon all hope of a union with the Establishment, we have been reluctantly led to consider as utterly visionary any prospect of a combined movement for extended education on these terms!" Here is a predicament! and the writer being a Free Churchman, and not taking his stand upon any solid and straightforward principle, we do not wonder that he is ready "to turn away wearied and dismayed from the brawl of discussion," were it possible. He, however, evidently does not yet see "the beginning of the end," for he writes:—

"We have no intention of canvassing the merits or the demerits of Voluntaryism: we are now only recording the fact. And, seeing that a large and influential body of men in Scotland repudiate, not only as non-scriptural, but as anti-scriptural, any State interference with religious instruction, we look upon this principle which has lately emerged to form an element in the education question, as demanding a reconsideration of our position. We foresee that there will be much of controversy on this point, and can only trust that it will be conducted with the feeling that the object aimed at is common to all—a sound religious education universally extended, and that the only difference is, as to the means."

We have read the lively and vigorously-written paper on "The Army and its Officers" with interest, but not without indignation at the enormous amount of moral evil connected with the maintenance of a huge standing army, for which we are so heavily burdened. The writer, however, probably himself a military man, with all his fidelity, misses the moral of his subject. We protest, too, against his assertion, that, "under the pressure of immediate necessity, governments are compelled to be 'penny-wise and pound-foolish,'" and that, in order "to throw a sop to Cerberus," the work of army reform must be checked. On the contrary, we believe that the condition of the soldier might be ameliorated, and a large reduction of expenditure be effected, were the Government courageous enough to economize in the right place, by reducing the number of officers, and abolishing useless departments, and, generally, simplifying the management of the army. The closing article of the *Review*, on "The Prohibited Degrees of Marriage—Mr. Stuart Wortley's Bill," is splenetic and Toryish in the extreme. Here are some specimen passages:—

"It seems intolerable, that a law which has for ages been the law of the land, and which the great majority of serious men hold to be the law of God, should be impugned by the mere force of accumulated groans from a set of selfish, if not sensual violators of it; and that, too, when in no single instance can a plea of conscience be set up for its violation, or any motive alleged more respectable than strong passion, or sickly sentiment, or some coarse consideration of expediency."

"We would not have thought it strange if Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, with their subalterns, had ferreted out twice the number of gallant widowers to be sympathized with or applauded, for losing or winning as their second brides, the women they had learned to call their sisters. At all events, the law, on its present footing, has met with a very general acquiescence; the grumblers form the exception; the people at large are satisfied; and there has been too little experience yet to justify an immediate change."

"One word more and we have done. On many questions of practical duty, men are now affecting to be wiser and better than the Bible. Plans of social progress and

improvement are rife, that have an air of transcendental refinement about them, unknown to the homely morality of the word of God. We are becoming too sentimental to endure that even the murderer shall be put to death. And now we are for bettering God's ordinance of marriage itself; and we see a fine, romantic, tender charm, in an alliance of brothers and sisters, on which God has stamped his curse. What may such things betoken? Are they omens of such unbridled lawlessness and lust as marked the days before the flood? Are they signs of the days not unlike these that are to precede the coming of the Son of Man?"

This last passage forms the peroration, and well sustains the air of self-complacent dogmatism by which the article is pervaded. We are obliged to omit all notice of the two remaining articles—"Hugh Miller's Footprints of the Creator," and "German Philosophy and Theology."

Mr. Gilfillan (he has given us leave to "guess" his identity) contributes to the *ECLECTIC REVIEW* a very characteristic effusion, based on Dr. Samuel Brown's *Tragedy of Galileo*. It is suggestive of remark, which we must forbear, but from its glowing passages we pick out two or three sentences pregnant with meaning:—

"Let no one say in despair, 'I am but one;' in his unity, as in the unity of a sword, lies his might. If his metal is true, his singleness is strength. He may be multiplied, indeed, but he cannot be divided. Minorities, and minorities of one, generally do the real work of mankind."

Here is a thought *apropos* to the National Art Exhibition:—

"Would that some museum were to contain all the first rude shapes of those machines, or instruments, which man has invented. The first spade (earth's telescope), the first plough, the first gun (far-shooting telescope of hell), the first compass, the first press, the first footstool, the first looking-glass, reflecting dimly all the other aboriginal things! What a peep into the past! How strange the peace and harmony subsisting between all those varied, or opposing objects. How silent, yet eloquent, all in their age, those grave parents of such a numerous and bustling diversified offspring! And seen above them all, would appear to the mind's eye, dark or bright, in smiles or frowns, in triumph or in horror at their handy work—the faces of their inventors."

"London Prisons" is a brief notice of Mr. Dixon's recent work. In the "Moral History of Woman" is an interesting review of a French work, from which some very curious particulars are extracted. "Episodes of Insect Life" is a very entertaining paper, made up of extracts from a work bearing that title, in which "insects not only live and move in the pages, but speak, and think, go to battle, serenade, revolutionize, murder, and do all other things becoming civilized (?) beings." "The Hebrew People and Monarchy" is a review of Mr. George Smith's and Mr. F. W. Newman's Hebrew histories. The first is the subject of commendation; the rationalism of the second is too undisguised to escape condemnation. "The publication of this work," says the reviewer,

"Might be regarded as a 'sign' for the times. And taken in connexion with the unsettlement of opinion in that class of religious instructors upon whom, mainly, the task of upholding the truth will soon devolve, it might suggest that a new plan must be adopted by those whose learning and standing enables them to take the lead in such work as this. There must be no longer any timid discountenance of freedom of inquiry, nor concealment and hushing up of opinions at variance with those commonly held. Ecclesiastical excommunication must cease to be employed as a theological argument. Vague denunciations of the names of daring thinkers must no longer be indulged in. Unwritten traditional creeds must be renounced, as well as those handed down in writing, from a far more hoary and venerable antiquity. It must not be held a sign of heresy to examine questions of criticism by critical canons. Theology must be restored to its rank among the sciences. But first, and above all things, it must be proclaimed, that religion is spiritual life—life in Christ; and the efforts of all religious teachers must be devoted to the implanting and cherishing of it;—by the earnest subordination of zeal for doctrines, and zeal for churches, to that zeal which can be content only with the universal triumph of *'faith which worketh by LOVE.'*"

Mr. Buckingham, whose "National Evils and Practical Remedies" is the subject of another paper, is gently censured for his "egotistical and vaunting spirit," some very natural doubts as to the practicability of his remedies being suggested. With the principle enunciated in the writer's closing sentence our readers are familiar:—

"Social reform is necessary, but such reform, to be healthy, noble, enduring, must begin within. Not by the agency of any species of material machinery, however cunningly devised, or elegantly formed, can society emerge from the clouds and rank fogs of sin, slavery, and wretchedness, and bask in the light of holiness, liberty, and peace. Such mighty changes must be achieved by the moral power of individual goodness,—the might of well-proportioned character, and the transforming influence of hearts charged with the spirit of truth and God. After all, that man is the wisest philanthropist, and most influential reformer, who begins his labours by playing the part of idol-breaker at his own fire-side, and seeking, by aid divine, to conquer the downward tendencies of his own heart. To teach reform is, indeed, a noble thing, but to LIVE reform is nobler still."

"A Pilgrimage to Utopia; or, the Autobiography of a Visionary," is the first of a promised series of papers on the wanderings of the writer's mind "through error's mazes in search of visions." We confess that we like neither the spirit nor the style in which this pilgrim, in the colloquy which he introduces, denounces the intolerance of certain



"very liberal and democratic gentlemen" in their treatment of opponents, whatever measure of truth may be embodied in his censures. It is true enough that "the franchise may confer power, but will not impart capacity to use such power aright;" but we must demur to the equivocal dogma that "none, save the greatest of an age, are capable of ruling; and that the great business of each age is to discover these heroes, and lovingly follow and honour them when found." The "contributor" is apparently a thorough Carlyle-worshipper, and well up in the slang of the new school; but we hardly looked for such a comment on "The present Time" from such a quarter. Of the replies of reviewer, editor, and ex-editor to the charges of the *British Banner*, our readers have already had an opportunity of forming an opinion, and therefore we need say nothing of them beyond noticing that they preface the present number.

The ART JOURNAL contains three engravings from the Vernon Gallery; viz. Pickersgill's Syrian Girl, Mulready's The Last In, and Turner's Grand Canal. The last two are the most attractive. Mulready's is elaborately finished, and has much quiet humour. Turner's is brilliant, as indeed his paintings always are, but it is intelligible also, which they are not always. Mrs. Hall's visit to the Grave of Penn contains some pretty sketches both in England and America. There are two or three felicitous designs for manufactures, but the number is, on the whole, not quite equal to some of its predecessors.

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER has a well-written review of the Life of Dr. Hamilton, the defects of which are commented upon with great freedom. Incidentally, the writer asserts that "all the great contests for religious liberty, whether carried on in the name of the Three Denominations conjointly, or by their separate agencies, have, without exception, been virtually conducted and won by the Presbyterians or Unitarians." The Memoir of the Rev. Robert Aspland is concluded in the present number. Though written in a very Unitarian spirit, it contains many passages of general interest in relation to Mr. Aspland's connexion with the political movements of Dissenters.

SHARPE'S LONDON JOURNAL has two superior steel engravings, and the reviews are unusually excellent. HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR commences a new volume by a sketch of Sir R. Peel, written with ability and moderation. THE PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL, besides some pleasantly written papers, contains the prize tale, "The Soldier's Progress," written to illustrate Gilbert's popular prints.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—At a sitting of the City Court of Sewers on Tuesday week, Mr. Barber gave notice of his intention to submit a motion to the next Court on the subject of removing the railing from St. Paul's Cathedral. He also intimated that it was his intention to supply each member with a copy of an engraving exhibiting the cathedral as it would appear after the removal of what he considered to be an ugly impediment to the view of that splendid building.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND INFLUENZA.—During the prevalence of unsettled weather, fog, and deep air, the glottis (at the upper part of the windpipe), and the windpipe itself, take on inflammatory action, which gradually extends along the mucous coat until it reaches the bronchial tubes, which penetrate the lungs, giving rise to a distressing cough, expectoration, spasmodic pains of the chest, and often, if unchecked, ending in fatal pulmonary disease. In other cases, the inflammatory action occurs in the sinuses of the head and face, causing watery eruption, redness of the eyes, and a stinging sensation at the extremity of the nostrils. This is the epidemic termed *Influenza*. Bronchitis is inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the bronchi in its whole extent. It commences as a common cold in the young and middle-aged, and continues a month or two, and returns every winter with increased severity. It is sometimes erroneously called winter cough, and sometimes Asthma; in Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, edited by Dr. Ryan, it is candidly stated that they (the medical profession) did not know any effectual treatment for these disorders. Since that work was compiled a new substance has been introduced, BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE: the influence of this substance pursues the exact track of the inflammatory action causing cough. First soothing the glottis and epiglottis (the organs of voice), its sedative influence passes along the mucous lining of the windpipe into the bronchi, allaying pulmonary irritation, giving ease and comfort to the chest, and restoring the voice to its accustomed clearness and power. In confirmation of what has been adduced we shall quote the opinion of M. Michea (a celebrated French physician), recently published in the *Repartoire de Pharmacie*, Paris:—"I have frequently taken occasion to exhibit this substance in cases of bronchitis, chronic catarrh, pulmonary phthisis, asthma, and other affections of the chest; I must say, I have derived highly favourable results from its application. The action which this medicine exercises upon the respiratory organs seems to be both stimulating and sedative; it abates the violence of the cough, and diminishes or relieves altogether the oppression of the chest, by facilitating expectoration. I feel even inclined to believe that it exercises a special action (AND SUCH AS NO OTHER REMEDY IS KNOWN TO EXERCISE) upon the respiratory organs. Some facts that have come under my personal notice have convinced me that *Lange was perfectly justified in his assertion that it stops the spitting of blood, and arrests the formation of pulmonary tubercles*." This medicine is, without doubt, the only cure for these disorders. Since its introduction, it has been rapidly supplanting every other preparation administered for pulmonary disorders. The proprietors strongly urge the Medical Profession, Chemists, and others, to introduce it to the afflicted. It is sold by most respectable Chemists, and by all the Agents for Brande's Enamel.

BURNS, the Scottish bard, designated the tooth-ache "the hell of all diseases!" And he was not far wrong. This hell, however, is not a "bottomless pit." Fill up the cavity of the decayed tooth, and the torturing fires are extinguished. Brande's Enamel, placed into the decayed spot, prevents irritating substances from reaching the nerve, and kindling that inflammation therein which gives the terrible pain known as the tooth-ache. This substance is used, without heat, in a soft state, and becomes hard in a few minutes, rendering unsound teeth painless and useful for many years.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The motive power of the electric telegraph is derived partly from electricity, and partly from magnetism. Scientific men are by no means agreed as to the precise nature of electricity. It was long the general opinion, and is still a prevalent one, that there are, latent or manifest, in all matter two opposite imponderable electric fluids, one called vitreous or positive, the other resinous or negative; and that all the observed phenomena of the science are produced by the disturbance and restoration of the equilibrium between these two fluids. According to another hypothesis, however, there is no such thing as an electric fluid, and what is called an electric current is only a modification of the molecular arrangement of the particles of those bodies through which the current is supposed to pass. But it is usual and convenient to employ the terms *current fluid, conductor, &c.*, in accordance with the former theory. The instruments by which the electric power is obtained are of various descriptions. The one preferred for the needle-telegraph is that called the voltaic battery, which consists of an oblong box, or trough, containing alternate zinc and copper plates, inserted in narrow cells filled with sand moistened by dilute sulphuric acid, by the chemical action of which the required quantity of electricity is generated. The copper plate at one end of the battery, and the zinc plate at the other end, are called poles; and these poles, when connected by a conductor, give out opposite electricities. This conductor is said to complete the circle, and is necessary to the production of any electrical effect. As used in the telegraph, it consists of a wire extending from one pole of the battery to the place to which the message is sent, and back again to the other pole. The earth itself is practically made to perform the part of the return wire, by means of a broad metallic plate attached to the wire, and buried in moist earth or water near each extremity of the line of communication; for, singular as it may appear, the electricity flows as easily and as instantaneously between these two plates as along the wire. In connexion with the battery is an apparatus, having a surface somewhat resembling the dial of a clock marked with the letters of the alphabet and other signs. It has also two magnetic indicators, or needles, corresponding with two behind the dial, each surrounded with a coil of fine wire, and two handles by which the telegraph is worked. It may here be proper to observe, that when a strong current of electricity passes along a wire, and a magnetic needle is placed above or below it in a direction parallel with that of the wire, the needle is deflected to the right or to the left, according to the motion of the current; and this fact forms the basis of the needle-telegraph, which is the one most generally used in this country. The electric force required for its working is derived from the battery above described, and the connexions between the wire and the battery are so arranged that the current may be reversed at pleasure. When the handle is turned, say to the left, the two ends of the wire are brought into contact with the two poles of the battery, and the needle at the other extremity of the line moves to the left, in like manner, when the handle is turned to the right, each extremity of the wire, being reversed, is connected with each opposite pole of the battery, and the needle moves to the right. When the handle is placed in a perpendicular position, the current is entirely cut off, and the needle remains stationary. It will be seen that only two simple signals can be made by a single needle; but these may be so combined as to comprehend all the letters of the alphabet, and, consequently, all that is required in a telegraphic message. By the use of two needles, with two wires and two handles, one of which is worked in each hand, eight signals are afforded, and these are found to suffice. Again, it has been ascertained that a piece of pure soft iron placed within a coil of the wire, becomes magnetic during the passage of the electric current, and that its magnetism ceases on the interruption of the current. This discovery has been ingeniously applied for the purpose of calling the attention of the clerk at the distant station, by ringing a bell. In some cases an alarm clock is kept wound up just ready to ring, and merely detained by an iron catch, which is placed within the influence of a temporary magnet, surrounded with a coil of the conducting wire; so that, on the passage of a current, the catch is released, and the clerk is called to his post by the bell. Separate wires are generally used for the bells. To apply the telegraph to any intermediate station, a similar apparatus must there be employed. The needle-telegraph, thus briefly described, though mostly preferred in this country, on account of its simplicity and expedition, is by no means unrivalled, as several others, more or less differing from it in detail, are in operation. Some of these record their messages as they transmit them. The extreme rapidity with which electric telegraphs deliver their intelligence, almost annihilating time and distance, is not the only element of their value; they may be used, of course, by night as well as by day, in cloudy weather and clear. Yet, in certain conditions of the atmosphere—as, for example, in thunder-storms—there is so much irregularity in their indications that they become, for the time, comparatively useless. On the whole, however, they are unquestionably the most extraordinary means of converse between distant places which the world has ever known, and must be classed among the most wonderful inventions of man's wonder-working ingenuity, bidding fair to rival in their results even the art of printing itself.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—A public meeting of the operatives of Manchester, the first which has been held since the recent decision upon the relay system, took place on Thursday evening, in the Corn Exchange. The Rev. C. D. Wray, Canon of Manchester, in the chair. A number of lengthy addresses were delivered, chiefly by working men, and the following among other resolutions were adopted:—"That the recent decision of the Court of Exchequer having rendered further legislation necessary, this meeting declares its most firm but respectful determination never to relax in their exertions until the intention of Parliament, when the bill of 1847 was passed, be carried into effect, and that it is our opinion that nothing short of an efficient Ten Hours Act of continuous labour a day regulation (except meal-times) be made the law of the land, will ever satisfy the just claims of the operatives. That a petition be adopted, founded on the foregoing resolutions, and be presented in the House of Commons by Mr. J. Brotherton. It was also resolved that a memorial should be sent to the Queen, praying for the due fulfilment of the intentions of the Legislature, by a plain and positive enactment." Although the factory workers in the manufacturing districts have been considerably disappointed by the recent decision as to the legality of the relay system, and are almost of one mind upon the question of the propriety of obtaining a more effective restriction upon the hours of labour, no energetic measures have been taken to secure that object, and considerable dissension appears to exist as to the mode in which it should be effected. The main cause of this dissension is said to be the objection entertained by one body to the conduct of Lord Ashley, who, greatly to their chagrin, gave in so far to the masters as to advise a compromise of eleven hours' labour, which, it is supposed, would have the general approbation of employers. The central committee, on the other hand, who have been most active in promoting the cause of the working men, decided, at a meeting on Sunday week, that the bill, in its passage through the House of Commons, should be entrusted to the noble lord. This called forth a counter meeting of delegates, which was held on Sunday, at Manchester. It was called at the suggestion of Mr. Samuel Fielden, and was numerously attended, the object of it being to confirm certain resolutions which had been passed at a meeting on the 17th ult. A series of resolutions were passed, of which the following were the most important:—

That the Central Short-Time Committee, having disobeyed the instructions heretofore given them by the delegates now assembled; having set at defiance the resolutions unanimously agreed to at the former meeting of these delegates; and, having otherwise so conducted themselves as to seriously injure the cause they were elected to promote, that committee has ceased to possess the confidence of the working people.

That the people employed in factories, and this meeting, have perfect confidence in the ability and integrity of Lord Ashley, Lord John Manners, and Mr. George Banks, jointly to conduct through the House of Commons a bill to abolish the working by shifts or relays; and that the working people in the manufacturing districts will be grievously disappointed should those three gentlemen, or either of them, refuse so to take charge of the said bill.

That Mr. R. B. Cobbett, solicitor, be instructed to prepare a bill necessary for the above purpose, and to consult such counsel thereon as he may think proper.

THE HOP DUTY AND TITHE QUESTION.—On Friday evening last, a numerous and influential meeting of hop planters and others, of the parish of Headcorn and its vicinity, was held at the King's Arms Inn, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the remission of the war duty and additional 5 per cent. on hops, and also an alteration in the tithe system. After some discussion petitions in furtherance of the objects above stated were unanimously agreed to, the same to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. T. L. Hodges.

A letter, the direction of which is thus cautiously worded, "To the Editor of the *Times*, should this come to hand," was found in a bottle picked up on the 22nd inst., off Cape Grinez, and brought to Calais, whence it has been forwarded to us by the Vice-Consul. The contents are simple, but highly satisfactory, and we cheerfully accord publicity to them. They are as follows:—

"John Calvin," bound to California. Longitude 6 West; latitude 48 North. January 24, 1850. I am quite well and in cheerful spirits—with 12 cheerful messmates.

WILLIAM DOWDELL.

This "William" has, doubtless, a "Susan," whose "black eyes" we trust this may meet.—*Times*.

There are in London eighteen ragged schools, with 15,000 pupils.

## BIRTHS.

February 22, at 39, Camden-street, Camden-town, Mrs. HOPKINS, of a son.

February 27, at 35, Noel-street, Islington, the wife of the Rev. EDWIN J. HARTLAND, of a daughter.

March 2, Mrs. G. H. DAVIS, of Bristol, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

February 26, by license, at Morrice-square Chapel, Devonport, by the Rev. J. Pyer, RICHARD STEELE PINSENT, Esq., merchant, of that town, and son of T. Pincent, Esq., of Greenhill, in the county of Devon, to CATHERINE AGNES ROSS, daughter of the late A. M. Mill Ross, M.D., of Edinburgh, and granddaughter of Baron Hume, of Ninewells, Scotland.

March 1, at Baddon-lane Chapel, Chelmsford, by the Rev. J. Hicks, Mr. ROBERT FRANKLIN to Miss SOPHIA EMBERTON.

March 2, at Norwood Independent Chapel, by the Rev. B. Kent, the Rev. S. C. KENT, of Braunton, Devonshire, to EMILY, eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. F. DRAQON, of Quorn-don, Leicestershire.

## DEATHS.

February 22, at Pynes, Devonshire, aged 58 years, HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOLE, Esq., eldest son of Sir S. H. Northcole, Bart.

February 24, in his 15th year, JOHN ROBERT, eldest son of Mr. S. B. GOODMAN, of No. 1, Devonshire-terrace, Barnsbury-park, Islington.

March 2, aged 6 months, THOMAS, the infant son of the Rev. M. PHILPIN, of Alcester.



## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has slightly improved during the past week, but business has been very quiet. Political events have still the chief influence in deterring capitalists from speculating or investing largely in the public securities until the final settlement of the continental questions. When this is effected, we may expect to see a busier market and a higher range of quotations in all the leading stocks.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	95	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	95	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	98
Annuities...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	98
India Stock ..	207	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	207	207
Bank Stock ..	207	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	207	207
Exchq. Bills...	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.	57 pm.
India Bonds...	84 pm.	84 pm.	84 pm.	84 pm.	84 pm.	84 pm.
Long Annuity...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

The Foreign Market has been much heavier. A decline has taken place in Peruvian, but the stock rallied again yesterday to nearly its previous quotation. Mexican also has declined, and is not so firm as at our last writing. Russian scrip has been very heavy, but is now at 1 1/2 premium.

The Money Market is more relaxed than for some weeks past, and the public and private companies are holding against each other for the employment of their large surplus capital. The Bank of England will, until the payment of the April dividends, grant loans at 2 per cent. on public securities, while the East India Company is said to have made advances as low as 1 1/2 per cent. It is also stated, that many of the Joint Stock Banks, seeing their inability to enforce higher terms, have offered to advance on Government Securities at 1 1/2 per cent. For business purposes money can be had at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent. for the best three and six months' paper.

The Share Market has been very heavy, and a general distrust is to be noticed in the dealings of the public. A great number of meetings have been held since our last, but apparently without exciting any influence over the market. A slight rally took place yesterday and a tendency upwards was very visible, but we are afraid to predict anything beyond half a day's business. Our contemporaries, ascribing the recent decline to temporary causes, are sanguine in respect to the future, and in "well-informed quarters" we know it is generally considered that most descriptions of railway shares are now at their minimum point of value. For ourselves, we never like to anticipate a worse evil than that which surrounds us, and we shall be greatly surprised if shares can continue at their present prices in the face of prosperity ruling in every other quarter of our commercial and trading interests.

The Produce Market has been rather more active, but the Corn Market yesterday was dull. Last week's rates, however, have been maintained.

The following calculations, taken from a City contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols.....	95	3 1/2
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	95 1/2	3 1/2
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent.....	97 1/2	3 1/2
Bank Stock (div. 7 per cent. per annum).....	206 1/2	3 1/2
India Stock (div. 10 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	207 1/2	3 1/2
Exchequer Bills (div. 4 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	95 1/2	3 1/2
Eastern Counties* (div. 3 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	74	4 1/2
Great Western* (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum).....	57	7 0 4
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway* (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum).....	50	8 0 0
London and South Western* (div. at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	55	5 0 0
London and Brighton* (forthcoming div. 4 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	78	6 3 0 4
London and North Western* (div. at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum).....	102 1/2	4 17 6
Midland (div. at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum).....	32	6 8 2 1/2
York, Newcastle, and Berwick (div. uncertain).....	—	—

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	95 1/2	Brazil.....	88
Do. Account.....	95 1/2	Equador.....	32
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	96	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.....	55 1/2
3 1/2 New.....	98 1/2	French 5 per cent.....	—
Long Annuities.....	98 1/2	Granada.....	184
Bank Stock.....	207 1/2	Mexican 5 1/2 per cent.....	29 1/2
India Stock.....	—	Portuguese.....	33
Exchequer Bills.....	—	Russian.....	107 1/2
June.....	57 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	17 1/2
India Bonds.....	87 pm.	Dutch 3 per cent.....	36 1/2
		Ditto Passive.....	31

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 1.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of Feb., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued .....	30,336,155	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,906
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,049,078
		Silver Bullion .....	377,977
	£30,336,155		£30,336,155
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) .....	14,399,368
Reserve .....	3,263,145	Other Securities ..	9,687,835
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	7,639,031	Notes .....	11,137,600
Other Deposits .....	9,749,035	Gold and Silver Coin	796,066
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,111,658		
	£36,330,869		£36,330,869

Dated the 28th day of Feb., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

**BANKRUPTS.**  
**BEELIN, J.**, Beaumont-street, St. Marylebone, coachmaker, March 5, April 5: solicitor, Mr. Bicknell, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road.  
**MARTINELLI, B.**, Frederick-street, Regent's-park, coachmaker, March 7, April 12: solicitor, Mr. Vaughan, Lincoln's-inn fields.  
**WATTS, J. K.**, St. Ives, Huntingdon, scrivener, March 9, April 17: solicitors, Messrs. Parker, Rooke, and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Day, and Messrs. Newton and Wallingford, St. Ives.  
**LANGLEY, E.**, Old Paradise-row, Islington, licensed victualler, March 15, April 16: solicitor, Mr. Flavell, Bedford-row.  
**HUNT, J.**, Bath, victualler, March 18, April 15: solicitor, Mr. Heilings, Bath.  
**SABINE, L. T.**, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, ironmonger, March 13, April 4: solicitors, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Mansfield and Andrews, Dorchester.  
**DATHAN, J. N.**, ironmonger, Cannon-street-road, Middlesex, March 15, April 27: solicitor, Mr. Preston, Sheffield.  
**FAWCETT, J.**, timber merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull, March 13, April 10: solicitor, Mr. Stamp, Hull.  
**YATTON, J. H.**, Durham, printer, March 14, April 26: solicitors, Mr. Thompson, Durham; and Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
**ATKINSON, T.**, Liverpool, slater and plasterer, March 18, April 8: solicitor, Mr. Aikinapp, Liverpool.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**  
**BAIRD, J.**, Glasgow, cattle dealer, March 4, 25.  
**CRADIE, D.**, Glasgow, of Fleet, Kirkcubrightshire, nurseryman, March 9, 30.  
**CRUICKSHANK, G.**, Whitehill, Carnie, farmer, March 7, 28.  
**ELDER, CHRISTIAN**, Edinburgh, March 6, 28.  
**ELDER, HENRY**, Edinburgh, March 6, 28.  
**LAURIE, M.**, Edinburgh, brassfounder, March 7, 27.  
**MINTY, J.**, Edinburgh, cooper-smith, March 7, 28.

**DIVIDENDS.**  
**T. M. Adams**, Holton-le-Becker, Lincolnshire, corn factor, first div. of 4s.; March 1, and any subsequent Friday, at Carrick's, Hull—W. Ashmore, Birmingham, carrier, first div. of 1d.; Feb. 28, and any subsequent Thursday, except March 28, at Valpy's, Birmingham—W. Beamer, Low-hill, Lancashire, joiner, third div. of 6d.; March 6, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—J. Buckland, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, laceman, first div. of 1s. 4d.; March 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—T. Byers, Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, licensed victualler, first and final div. of 1s. 0d.; March 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—T. Carter, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, engineers, first div. of 4s. 6d.; March 1, and any subsequent Saturday, at Carrick's, Hull—Carter and Wharton, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, engineers, first div. of 2s. 8d.; March 1, and any subsequent Friday, at Carrick's, Hull—T. Cooper, New Bond-street, umbrella manufacturer, first div. (new profits) of 1s. 3d.; March 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Charles Edwards's, Sambrook-court—C. Davies, Liverpool, bookseller, second div. of 1d.; March 8, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—D. O. Foster, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, ironmonger, first div. of 10s.; March 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—W. Hardwick, Great Russell-street, laceman, first div. of 7d.; March 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—J. Jepson, Driffield, Yorkshire, draper, final div. of 2d.; March 1, and any subsequent Friday, at Carrick's, Hull—C. B. Lambert, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, first div. of 4s. 11d.; March 1, and any subsequent Friday, at Carrick's, Hull—P. Martin, Northampton, baker, first div. of 3s. 5d.; March 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Sambrook-court—W. Pickup, Blackburn, Lancashire, brickmaker, first div. of 3s.; March 13, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—W. Robinson, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, commission agent, first and final div. of 3s. 1d.; March 2, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Wright, Northampton, Hardingstone and Birmingham, corn merchant, first div. of 1s. 3d.; March 6, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street.

## Tuesday, March 5.

**BANKRUPTS.**  
**BROOKS, JAMES**, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, victualler, March 14, April 18: solicitors, Mr. Munday, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Willis, Winslow.  
**CHAWNOR, JOSEPH**, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, grocer, March 16, April 15: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.  
**DOWNHAM, JOSEPH**, Harrogate, Yorkshire, wine merchant, March 23, April 8: solicitors, Mr. Mitchell, Red Lion-square; and Mr. Shackleton, Leeds.  
**GLOVER, CHARLES THOMAS**, Manchester, smallware dealer, March 21, April 11: solicitors, Mr. Webb, Birmingham; and Mr. Burdett, Manchester.  
**HODGES, EDWARD**, Swinford, Leicestershire, surgeon, March 15, April 9: solicitors, Mr. Bigg, Bristol; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.  
**LA GUERANDE, JOHN**, Liverpool, merchant, March 14, April 19: solicitors, Messrs. Neal and Martin, Liverpool.  
**LYVENHORE, WILLIAM**, Oxford-street, ironmonger, March 18, April 15: solicitor, Mr. Schultz, Staple-inn.  
**PARKER, ROBERT**, Nottingham, commission agent, March 22, April 19: solicitor, Mr. Campbell, Nottingham.  
**PURSKILL, JOSEPH**, Wellington-street, Wat-ford-town, and Mile-end-New-town, Bethnal-green, butcher, March 16, April 27: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Prince-street, Spitalfields.  
**SMITH, GEORGE**, Cumberland-row, King's-cross, Battle-bridge, chesemonger, March 13, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Emy, Wood-street, Chesham.  
**TITFORD, HENRY**, Worship-square, engraver, March 16, April 27: solicitor, Mr. Colley, Bucklersbury.  
**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**  
**BLOW, GEORGE FORDHAM**, Great Dover-street, Newington, Surrey, currier.  
**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**  
**CARMICHAEL OF MARSHALL, MARGARET HENRIETTA**, Mettle Cumberay, Buteshire, composite marble manufacturer, March 12, April 4.  
**JOHNSTON, JOHN**, Glasgow, drain tile maker, March 11 and 12.  
**LUNSDEN, JAMES**, Glasgow, salesman, March 12 and 28.  
**WEATHERLY, WILLIAM**, Edinburgh, grocer, March 11 and April 1.

## DIVIDENDS.

William Burrows, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, painter, first div. of 1s. 4d.; March 7, and three subsequent Thursdays,

at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—William Clayton, Lang-cliffe, Yorkshire, banker and cotton spinner, final div. of 20s.; March 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—William Eekels, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, cotton spinner, second div. of 1s. 8d.; March 5, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—John Hitchins, Chichester-place, Gray's-inn-road, and Upper Whitecross-street, leatherseller, div. of 4s. 1d., on new profits only; March 7, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—John Robson, Sunderland, grocer, second div. of 9d. (in addition to 3s. 4d. previously declared); March 9, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Stevens, Bretwell, Salome, Oxfordshire, iron-founder, first div. of 1s. 8d.; March 7, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Oliver Thomas Joseph Stocken, Walham-green, brewer, second div. of 1s. 6d.; March 7, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—William Wood, Gravesend, Carpenter, fourth div. of 2s. 6d.; March 7, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 4.

The show of samples of English Wheat was small this morning, and the supply of Foreign moderate, but having further arrivals of English and French Flour, the sale was slow, at last week's prices. In Foreign there was little doing, but we do not alter our quotations. Flour met with very little inquiry, though offered on lower terms. Barley dull, unless for fine malting; grinding and distilling qualities sold slowly, and rather cheap. Malt neglected, having a very large supply. Beans and Peas unaltered. With a small arrival of Oats, prices were maintained, and the trade quite as good as on Monday last. Linseed Oakes without change. The demand for foreign Tares is only in retail, small selling at 27s. to 28s., and large at 30s. to 34s. Cloverseed sold at much the same rates as last week.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic .....	42 to 48
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) ..	36 to 40	Anhalt and Marks ..	36 .. 40
Ditto White .....	40 .. 46	Ditto White .....	40 .. 43
Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red .....	32 .. 37	Pomeranian red ..	40 .. 46
Northumberland and Scotch, White .....	39 .. 37	Rostock .....	41 .. 46
Ditto Red .....	39 .. 36	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ..	30 .. 34
Devon, and Somerset, Red .....	— .. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	32 .. 34
Ditto White .....	— .. —	Polish Olesza .....	32 .. 34
Barley .....	21 .. 23	Marianopolit & Berdianski .....	32 .. 35
Scotch .....	20 .. 22	Taganrog .....	32 .. 34
Angus .....	— .. —	Brabant and French ..	34 .. 36
Malt, Ordinary .....	— .. —	Ditto White .....	38 .. 42
Fine .....	47 .. 50	Salonica .....	30 .. 33
Peas, Grey, New .....	21 .. 23	Egyptian .....	23 .. 26
Maple .....	23 .. 25	Rye .....	20 .. 22
White .....	22 .. 23	Barley—	
Boilers (new) .....	24 .. 25	Wismar & Rostock ..	17 .. 20
Beans, Large (new) ..	22 .. 23	Danish .....	18 .. 21
Ticks .....	24 .. 25	Saai .....	18 .. 22
Harrow .....	23 .. 26	East Friesland .....	14 .. 16
Pigeon .....	26 .. 28	Egyptian .....	14 .. 16
Oats—		Danube .....	14 .. 16
Lincoln & York feed ..	15 .. 18	Peas, White .....	23 .. 25
Do. Poland & Pot .....	17 .. 20	New Boilers .....	21 .. 23
Berwick & Scotch .....	17 .. 21	Beans, Horse .....	21 .. 23
Scotch feed .....	17 .. 18	Pigeon .....	21 .. 25
Irish feed and black ..	14 .. 17	Egyptian .....	21 .. 22
Ditto Potato .....	17 .. 19	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing .....	50 .. 52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. ..	11 .. 15
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew ..	16 .. 20
£28 to £32 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .....	14 .. 16
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Flour—	
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	21 .. 22
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s. per 1,000		Hamburg .....	19 .. 21
per 1,000		Dantzic and Stettin ..	20 .. 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		French, per 280 lbs. ..	30 .. 31
Ship .....	26 .. 28		
Town .....	36 .. 38		

**WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, OATS, AND MAIZE, 1s. per qr.**  
 Flour, 4d. per cwt.  
 Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 4.

From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were somewhat less than those exhibited on Monday last; nevertheless they exceeded the wants of the buyers, whose attendance was tolerably numerous. For the few prime Scots on offer the demand slightly improved. In prices, however, no advance took place, the highest figure for Beef being 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. The middling and inferior Beasts moved off heavily, at barely stationary prices. The general condition of the stock was good. The numbers of Sheep were sensibly large. All breeds were very slow of sale, at Friday's decline in prices of 2d per 8lbs. The very prime old Downs, in the week, sold at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; those out of the wool, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. There were about 1,400 Shearlings on offer. For the few Lambs in the market, the demand was in a very sluggish state, at from 5s. to 6s. per 8lbs. Calves were in short supply, and slow inquiry, at last week's current prices. The Pork trade was heavy; in prices, however, we have no change to report.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday .....	725 .....	2,650 .....	130 .....
Monday .....	3,352 .....	19,300 .....	108 .....

  

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef .....	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal .....	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton .....	3 0 .. 4 4	Pork .....	3 2 .. 4 0

  

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 4.			
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	1st Mutton ..	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	
Middling do 2 4 .. 2 6	Mid. ditto ..	2 10 .. 3 0	
Prime large 2 8 .. 2 10	Prime ditto ..	3 2 .. 3 6	
Prime small 3 0 .. 3 2	Veal .....	3 0 .. 3 10	
Large ors 2 10 .. 3 4	Small Pork ..	3 6 .. 4 0	

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We had not so large a business transacted in Irish Butter last week as in the preceding. There were fewer buyers from the country. The dealers here purchased merely to supply immediate wants. Prices were well supported. Stocks further decreased, and holders were equally confident of a clearance on favourable terms. Foreign of best quality a ready sale at 10s. to 11s. per cwt. Bacon: Irish and American sliced sides slightly improved in demand. No change in prices. Middleba were rather more sought after. Hams and Lard without alteration.

**ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, March 4.**—Since our last report, owing to the short quantity of Dutch Butter, we have slightly improved the price of new milk Dorset, but old is still neglected. Dorset, fine weekly, 10s. to 11s. per cwt.; do, fine old, 9s. to 10s.; Fresh, 9s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 5d. per 4lbs. loaf.



**SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.**—The transactions in the seed market were again unimportant this morning, and quotations remained nearly as before. Canary was, perhaps, somewhat easier to buy, and Rapeseed rather dearer, which were the only changes worth notice.

#### BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 35s. to 50s. Cow Grass (nominal). . . . . s. to —. Linseed (per qr.) . . . . . sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) . . . . . £9 0s. to £10 0s. Trefoil (per cwt.) . . . . . 14s. to 18s. Rapeseed, new (per last) . . . . . £32 to £36 Ditto Cake (per ton) . . . . . £4 5s. to £4 10s. Mustard (per bushel) white . . . . . 6s. to 9s.; brown, 8s. to 11s. Coriander (per cwt.) . . . . . 16s. to 25s. Canary (per quarter) new . . . . . 72s. to 76s. Tares, Winter, per bush. . . . . nominal; Spring 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Caraway (per cwt.) . . . . . 28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 32s. Turnip, white (per bush.) . . . . . s. to —; do. Swedish, —s. to —.

#### FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. . . . . 33s. to 50s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. . . . . 24s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.) . . . . . Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 45s. Linseed Cake (per ton) . . . . . £6 to £8 0s. Rape Cake (per ton) . . . . . £4 5s. to £4 10

**POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, March 4.**—The arrivals the last week have been very considerable, particularly from the Continent, which is larger than it ever has been in one week since the importation has been free; this, with very mild weather, has caused trade to be very heavy, and a considerable reduction is submitted to with every description of Potato at the water-side. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 110s. per ton; Wisbech do., 60s. to 80s.; Scotch do., 60s. to 75s.; Do. Crops, 60s. to 70s.; French Whites, 60s. to 70s.; Belgian, 60s. to 65s.; Rhenish, 50s. to 60s.

**HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 4.**—A few sales of yearling Hops have been effected during the past week, at somewhat lower rates. The quotations for new samples are nominally maintained.

**WOOL, CITY, Monday, March 4.**—The imports of Wool into London last week were 1,785 bales, of which 486 were from Van Dieman's Land, 103 from the Cape of Good Hope, 318 from Germany, 738 from Peru, 130 from Buenos Ayres, and a few bales from France. The recent series of public sales, the last of the old clip, consisted of 7,843 bags Australian, 5,031 bags Port Phillip, 1,192 bags Van Dieman's Land, 256 bags South Australian, 326 bags Swan River, 134 bags New Zealand, 3,181 bags Cape of Good Hope, 309 bags East India—18,773 bags Colonial; 1,113 bags Odessa, 191 bags Spanish and Portugal, 83 bags German, 752 bags Buenos Ayres, Merino, and Mestiza, 1,328 bags sundries—21,739 bags in all. They commenced on the 14th ult. and terminated on Monday last. There was a good attendance of buyers, the biddings throughout were most spirited, and the whole quantity was cleared at a considerable advance on late prices, 1½d. per lb. on slipes and skins, 2d. on lambs' and all descriptions of fleece Wool, the well-bred clothing stocks (assisted by the relatively small proportion) even 3d. per lb.; Cape Wools (amongst which were a few of the new clip of 1849) at the commencement sold only at about 1d. advance, but the high rates of the other colonials soon caused a more animated competition for these also, at the full advance of 2d., some realizing 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d.; the assortment was, however, on the whole, but indifferent, generally, very mixed, most unevenly and irregularly packed. East India was ½d. to ¾d. per lb. dearer.

**LIVERPOOL, March 2.**—Scotch.—The demand for Laid Highland is still limited, but as stocks are light, holders are firm. White Highland is rather more inquired for; there has been more doing in Crossed and Cheviot this week, at full rates.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. . . . .	8 0	8 6
White Highland do. . . . .	10 0	10 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed . . . . .	10 0	12 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed . . . . .	12 0	14 0
Do. do., washed . . . . .	16 0	19 0
White Cheviot do. do. . . . .	22 0	24 0
Import for the week . . . . .	93 bags.	
Previously this year . . . . .	224 bags.	

**Foreign.**—There were some public sales of Wool here yesterday. The attendance was very numerous. Fine Colonial commanded full rates; Buenos Ayres, of the finer kinds, also brought very full prices; Spanish principally withdrawn. East India, the lower kinds, sold at about late rates; the better not quite so high, and part withdrawn.

Imports for the week . . . . . 1,139 bales.  
Previously this year . . . . . 6,139 bales.

**TALLOW, MONDAY, March 2.**—Our market to-day is a shade firmer for prime Y. C. on the spot, the quotations of which are from 36s. 6d. to 36s. 9d. per cwt. For delivery during the last three months, the price is £38, at which there are very few buyers. Town Tallow—the supply of which is good—is selling at 36s. 9d. to 36s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 0½d. per 8lbs. The latest accounts from St. Petersburg state that only a limited business was doing for shipment. 100 casks soap had sold at 109 roubles with hand money.

#### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day . . . . .	18,041	11,128	10,343	30,283	38,513
Price of Y. C. . . . .	42s. 9d.	51s. 3d.	50s. 0d.	40s. 6d.	36s. 6d.
Delivery last week . . . . .	1,303	972	1,249	2,274	1,915
Do. from 1st June . . . . .	74,436	69,920	83,221	81,070	74,754
Arrived last week . . . . .	288	6	1,102	93	281
Do. from 1st June . . . . .	76,673	70,420	85,366	103,773	87,739
Price of Town . . . . .	45s. 6d.	59s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	43s. 0d.	38s. 6d.

#### METALS, LONDON, March 4.

ENGLISH IRON, a	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL, c	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London . . . . .	5 15 6 0 0	Swedish keg . . . . .	14 15 0
Nail rods . . . . .	6 15 0 0 0	Ditto faggot . . . . .	15 0 0
Hoops . . . . .	7 15 8 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER, d	
Sheets, singles . . . . .	8 15 0 0 0	bolts . . . . . per lb.	0 0 10
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport . . . . .	£3 0 0—5 5 0	Tough cake, per ton . . . . .	88 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—3 10 0		Tile . . . . .	87 10 0
Do. Anthracite . . . . .	3 15 0	Old copper, c, per lb. . . . .	0 0 84
Pig, in Wales . . . . .	3 5 0	FOREIGN COPPER, f	
Do. do. forge . . . . .	5 15 0	South American, in bond . . . . .	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash . . . . .	2 4 0—2 6 0	ENGLISH LEAD, g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport . . . . .	3 15 0	Pig . . . . . per ton . . . . .	17 5 18 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. . . . .	4 10 0	Sheet . . . . .	17 15 18 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow . . . . .	2 17 3 0 0	Red lead . . . . .	18 0 0
Do. in Wales . . . . .	3 15 0	White ditto . . . . .	23 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works . . . . .	6 0 0	Patent shot . . . . .	20 0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire . . . . .	3 5 0	FOREIGN LEAD, h	
Rails . . . . .	5 5—5 7 6	Spanish, in bond 15 10 16 0 0	
Chairs . . . . .	4 0 0	Block, per cwt. . . . .	4 5 0
FOREIGN IRON, b		Bar . . . . .	4 6 0
Swedish . . . . .	12 10 0	Refined . . . . .	4 11 0
CCND . . . . .	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN, i	
PSI . . . . .	0 0 0	Banca, in bond . . . . .	4 7 0
Gourieff . . . . .	0 0 0	Straits . . . . .	4 5 0
Archangel . . . . .	0 0 0	TIN PLATES, j	
		IC Coke, per box 1 8 6 1 9 0	
		IC Charcoal . . . . .	1 13 1 11 0
		IX ditto . . . . .	1 18 0
		SPLTER, m	
		Plates, warehouse, per ton . . . . .	6 17 17 5 0
		Do. to arrive 16 0 16 8 0	
		ZINC, n	
		English sheet, per ton 22 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER, o . . . . .	0 4 0

**HIDES, LEADENHALL.**—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 5s. to 5s. 6d.

**OILS.**—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. to 32s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 41s. 6d. to —s.; brown, 41s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £50; Spanish, £50; Sperm £23 to £—, bagged £23; South Sea, £33 0s. to £34; Seal, pale, £39 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £30 to £31; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

#### COAL MARKET, Monday, March 1.

We have to note a very heavy market. Further arrivals expected.—Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; Hetton's, 17s. 6d.; Kellie's, 17s.; Tees, 17s. 6d.; Wylam's, 15s. 3d. Fresh arrivals, 66; left from last day, 355. Total, 321.

#### COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

**SUGAR.**—The market has opened for the week with rather a dull appearance, and the importers were obliged to buy in freely to sustain prices, but no decline can be quoted. 390 hhds. only of West India sold in the private contract market. 5,700 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and about half found buyers; the remainder sold by private contract. 4,000 bags of Bengal were also offered, about half of which was grainy descriptions, and withdrawn at full prices. Other descriptions sold at previous rates. 2,300 bags of low Madras were withdrawn

for want of buyers at previous rates. The refined market has been firm, and none offering under 48s. 6d. Grocery lumps quoted 48s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.

**COFFEE.**—There has been only one small public sale to-day, of 150 bags of Bahia, which the importer bought in, at 54s. 6d. to 56s. We are without transactions to report by private contract.

**COCOA.**—400 bags of Trinidad were offered in public sale, for which there did not appear to be buyers at previous rates, and they were withdrawn.

**SALTSTRE.**—This article continues to wear an upward appearance; the public sale of 4,000 bags went off with spirit at the extreme prices of last week. Refractions 2½ to 6½, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; refraction 8, 28s. to 26s. 6d.

**RUM.**—This article continues dull, but we do not quote lower prices.

**TALLOW.**—The market is a shade better, and quoted firm at 36s. 9d.

**COTTON.**—About 400 bales were sold on 'Change; quotations remain unaltered.

**TEA.**—The market is steady. Several ships have arrived from China during the last few days.

**SUNDRIES.**—Bengal ginger sold 19s. 6d. to 20s. Jute sold £10 10s. to £15. Deer horns sold 57s. Gambier bought in 11s. 6d. to 12s. Pissava sold £10 15s. Lac dye bought in 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d. Seedlac bought in 20s. Shellac sold 52s. to 53s. Fustic bought in £5 10s. to £6. Sapan wood sold £12 to £13 2s. 6d. Turmeric partly sold 12s. 6d. to 17s. Buffalo horns sold 22s. 6d. to 35s.

## WASHING WITHOUT LABOUR!

CHAPPED HANDS, AND THE DRUDGERY OF THE WASHING-TUB, NO LONGER NECESSARY!

**DR. TAYLOR'S EMOLLIENT WASHING FLUID SUPERSEDES SODA, POTASH, and all other harsh preparations and ingredients used for softening water, washing and cleaning; effecting a**

**GREAT SAVING IN SOAP, TIME, AND LABOUR,**

And at the same time ensuring thorough purity.

The detergent properties are superior to anything yet discovered. The WASHING FLUID contains none of the caustic ingredients of corrosive alkalies, and is, consequently, warranted not to injure the fibre of the finest textures—softens the hardest water—does not chafe the hands, or make them rough—requires very little rubbing. It dissolves grease, liberates dirt, and is the best solvent ever yet discovered of the impurities common to wearing apparel.

The WASHING FLUID may be applied, with great effect, to the cleansing of wood, paint, and every description of householding.

It is eminently useful for bed-room furniture and floors, as it is a repellent of vermin. It will be found very effective in cleansing glass, the crust from port wine bottles, and all kinds of grease and dirt from windows, as also pewter pots and metallic wares.

The cleansing properties of the Washing Fluid are so simple and economical, that no family should fail to use it. wopence saves Tenpence worth of Soap.

## A WEEK'S WASHING COSTS TWOPENCE!

To public establishments it is particularly recommended. To sea-going vessels it is most important, as it softens sea-water, and renders it applicable to washing purposes.

IN BOTTLES AT FOURPENCE AND EIGHTPENCE EACH.

Manufactured and sold for the Proprietor, by TAYLOR and CO., LONDON VINEGAR WORKS, LONG-LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, where all applications for Agencies, &c., must be made.

## DO YOU SUFFER WITH COUGH,

Bronchitis, Influenza, or Asthma? If so, send for a Packet of **BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE**. Sold by Chemists everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per packet, post free 1s. 3d., and 2s. 9d. per box, post free 3s.

Since the introduction of this medicine, it has been rapidly supplanting all other preparations administered for pulmonary disorders.

Excruciating Cough, Shortness of Breath, and Hoarseness, cured by Brande's Sedative, after all the medical men in the neighbourhood had failed:—

"Portfield, near Haverfordwest, Feb. 12th, 1849.  
"GENTLEMEN.—Having been a great sufferer for upwards of three years, with an oppression of the chest, and an excruciating cough and pain in my stomach, which at times nearly deprived me of my breath, I was induced (after having tried all the doctors in this neighbourhood) to send to your agent at Haverfordwest for a packet of Brande's Bronchial Sedative, and, to my great astonishment, I found relief in less than two days; I was enabled to breathe with perfect ease, and my voice, which was before hoarse and husky, became quite clear. I then sent for another packet, and I have now, thank God! got rid of my cough, and am perfectly restored to my former health. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this information in any way you may think proper.  
"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,  
"DAVID GOODRIDGE."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose fifteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above), and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

AGENTS WANTED.

## GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. II.

**MR. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, respectfully invites Invalids and the public generally, to peruse the following**

[Continued from last week.]

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

"Desideratum," p. 68.—"It seems the electric fire in cases of this and many other kinds, dilates the minute vessels and capillary passages, as well as separates the clogging particles of the stagnating fluids. By accelerating, likewise, the motion of the blood, it removes many obstructions."

70.—Mr. L.—"I can't deny but I was much astonished at seeing such mighty things performed by electricity. But, after having considered the nature of electric ether . . . I was led to conclude that all those surprising effects were no more than the necessary consequences of so powerful an agent, when thus determined and directed. And the helping us in our bodily infirmities was one great end (probably the great end) it was ordained to serve."

"It were greatly to be wished that the gentlemen of the faculty would strictly examine the nature, properties, and effects of this sovereign remedy."

"It is highly probable a timely use of this means might prevent, before they were thoroughly formed, and frequently even then removes some of the most painful and dangerous distempers, cancers and scrofulous tumors in particular, though they yield to no other medicine yet discovered. It is certain, nothing is so likely, by accelerating the contained fluids, to dilate and open the passages, as well as divide the coagulated particles of the blood, so that the circulation may be again performed. And it is a doubt, whether it would not be of more use, even in mortification, than either the bark or any other medicine. Before I conclude, I would beg one thing (if it be not too great a favour) from the gentlemen of the faculty. . . . It is, that none of them would condemn, they know not what; that they would hear the cause before they pass sentence . . . that they would not pronounce against electricity while they know little or nothing about it. Let every candid man take a little pains. Let him, for two or three weeks, try it himself in

the above-named disorders; and then his own senses will show him whether it be a mere plaything, or the noblest medicine yet known in the world."

WESLEY'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Vol. III., Page 174.—"From a thousand experiments it appears that there is a fluid far more subtle than air, which is every where diffused through all space, which surrounds the earth, and pervades every part of it."

" . . . . This is subtle and active enough, not only to be, under the Great Cause, the secondary cause of motion, but to produce and sustain life throughout all nature, as well in animals as in vegetables."

Page 192.—"And may it not be doubted whether this be not the only elastic body in the universe? whether it be not the original spring which communicates elasticity to all other elastic bodies?"

Page 194.—"Electricity quickens almost all sorts of motion. It accelerates the motion of the human blood. The blood that flows from the vein of one electrified, glistens, separates into small drops, and spouts out further than otherwise it would do."

"It exceedingly hastens the vegetation of plants. Myrtles, which were electrified, budded much sooner than others of the same kind and bigness in the same green-house; and seeds, electrified daily, have shot up and grown more in three or four days, than others of the same kind, and alike in all other circumstances, have done in eleven or twelve days."

"It cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind, many of them in a moment by a single touch,—most in a few days; so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

Page 195.—"Electricity will probably soon be considered as the great vivifying principle of nature, by which she carries on most of her operations. It is a fifth element, distinct from, and of a superior nature to the other four, which only compose the corporeal parts of matter; but this subtle and active fluid is a kind of soil that pervades and quickens every particle of it. When an equal quantity of this is diffused through the air, and over the face of the earth, everything continues calm and quiet,—but if, by any accident, one part of matter has acquired a greater quantity than another, the most dreadful consequences often ensue before the equilibrium can be restored. Nature seems to fall into convulsions, and many of her works are destroyed. All the great phenomena are produced,—thunder, lightning, earthquake, and whirlwinds,—for there is now little doubt that all these frequently depend on the sole cause. And again, if we look down from the sublime of Nature to its minutiae, we shall still find the same power acting, though, perhaps, in less legible characters,—for as the knowledge of its operations is still in its infancy, they are generally misunderstood, or ascribed to some other cause. But, doubtless, in process of time, these will be properly investigated, when men will wonder how much they have been in the dark. It will then possibly be found, that what we call sensibility of nerves, and many of those diseases known only by name, are owing to the body's being possessed of too large or too small a quantity of this subtle and active fluid,—that very fluid, perhaps, that is the vehicle of all our feelings, and which has been so long searched for in vain in the nerves."

"We all know that in damp and hazy weather, where it seems to be blunted and absorbed by the humidity, where its activity is lost, and little or none of it can be collected, our spirits are more languid and our sensibility less acute. And in the South wind, at Naples, where the air seems totally deprived of it, the whole system is unstrung, and the nerves seem to lose both their tension and elasticity, till the North or West wind awakens the activity of this animating power, that soon restores the tone and enlivens all nature, which seemed to droop and languish during its absence."

Page 197.—"It is not at all improbable that many of our invalids, particularly the hypochondriacs, owe their disagreeable feelings to their bodies being possessed of too small a quantity of this fire, for we find that a diminution of it in the air seldom fails to increase their uneasy sensations."

Persons who are desirous of being acquainted more fully with Mr. Wesley's remarks on Electricity as the great vivifying principle of nature, are respectfully solicited to procure his works on the subject.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.



**DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND INFANTS.**—The REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effective remedy (without medicine, incontinence, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other costly remedies) for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all other circumstances, debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c.—Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.—DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

**A FEW CASES.**

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Dromana, Capouquin, County Waterford. February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.  
"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c.  
"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,  
"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork, August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexations and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dislocations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,  
"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 23, 1848.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.  
"Most faithfully yours,  
"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London,  
"November 22, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. . . . Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,  
"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,  
"Of Farnley Tys, Yorkshire."

"19, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.  
"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. 'I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.  
"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 3, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.  
"W. R. REEVES."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb. 33s.; and 5lb. 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 and 183, Piccadilly; Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Cheap-side; 60, Grace-church-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street Within; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Sanger, Evans, Hannay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis.

CAUTION:—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by spurious compounds of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

**PARALYSIS.**  
**MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST,**  
of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids and gentlemen of the medical profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the Editor of the *Kester Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

**DOUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?**

A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe, that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and, in one week, I could walk about the house: at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and, in six weeks, I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for if it does no good it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed his happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.  
"GEORGE E. BIGNELL,  
"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge."

"Witness to the truth of the above.—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

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Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the Office,  
No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. — WEDNESDAY,  
March 6, 1850.